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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Re-election of Treasurer Mackey.

HAMMERSLY CLERK OF SENATE.

BOTH HOUSES READY FOR WORK.

Lincoln Club Serenades.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1872.

Hon. R. W. Mackey was to-day re-elected by a majority of twenty-eight over the only rival in the field put forward by the opposition, William C. Dougherty, Esq., of this city. The result was received with much enthusiasm by Mackey's friends, although it caused no surprise, as it had been anticipated, inasmuch as no combination could possibly have been made to sell him out or secure his defeat any other way this time.

CLERK ELECTED.

The dead lock in the Senate regarding the election of clerk was to-day opened by the election of Mr. Hammersly, which was secured by Mr. Ziegler refusing to hold out any longer as clerk *interim*, where upon Mr. Randall, Democrat, from Schuylkill county, went over to the Republican side and voted for Hammersly.

WILL HOLD OVER.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow in order to arrange for the selection of its officers.

In the Republican Senatorial caucus Messrs. Brooks, Strang and Delamater were appointed a committee to confer with the Democrats on the Senate officers. It was agreed that the Democrats should hold over until the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Connell shall be filled.

READY FOR WORK.

Both Houses will commence the work of the session to-morrow, when the Standing Committees will be announced.

THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Lincoln Club have made quite a good impression here by their appearance and dignified bearing. Accompanied by the Great Western Band, they serenaded Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. J. D. Cameron, General Hartranft, Hon. R. W. Mackey, Speakers Elliott and Rutan, and Governor Geary. They were everywhere kindly received. Governor Geary and General Hartranft acknowledged the compliment in eloquent speeches of thanks and welcome. The Club will leave for home to-night. H. M. L.

MEMBERS SERENADED.

The Great Western Band this evening serenaded the Allegheny and Philadelphia members at their hotels, and were finely entertained by State Treasurer Mackey at the Lochiel House. Senator Harry White made an address highly eulogistic of Mr. Mackey, and complimentary to the Lincoln Club and band. The visitors left for home on the Cincinnati express this evening. S.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1872.

SENATE.

COLLECTION OF WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. GRAHAM offered the following:

Resolved, If the House concur, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the collection of war claims by George O. Evans be referred to a select committee to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, with instructions to inquire into the facts attending the settlement of said claims, with power to send for persons and papers, and to make a report to both Houses.

Mr. BUCKALEW hoped that particular inquiry would be made about statements which had been contained in Governor Curtin's message that the Governor had said that the claims had been settled and adjusted. He must have had something on which to base this assertion. One of the most obscure circumstances connected with the whole affair was that the Treasury Department at Washington appeared to have made different statements at different times to our State authorities. This gave rise to suspicion that our claims had been manipulated. He (BUCKALEW) had such confidence in Governor Curtin that he did not believe that he would have made his assertions without satisfactory evidence. There was a suspicion that the State accounts in the Treasury Department had been handled in a manner demanding rigid investigation. The people would be satisfied with nothing else.

Mr. GRAHAM (Republican) believed that the resolution which he had offered was sufficiently comprehensive to get at all the facts.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether it was the intention of the committee to communicate promptly with Governor Curtin. He supposed that this would be the first step.

No answer was returned and the resolution was agreed to.

BALLOTING FOR CLERK.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Clerk. The fifth and sixth ballots resulted in 13 for Ziegler against 13 for Hammersly.

Ziegler then stated that in order to facilitate public business, he peremptorily declined to be any longer a candidate. The seventh ballot being taken, a statement was made by Mr. RANDALL. He said that he believed that the time had come when the Senate should be permanently organized. He had voted with his party up to the present point, and now, without any consultation, will vote with his colleagues. But in order to avert any further delay, and as Ziegler positively has declined, he would vote for the Republican candidate for clerk.

The result was: Hammersley, 14 votes; Ziegler, 12 votes. Hammersley was declared elected.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the remaining officers of the Senate (all Democratic) hold their positions until otherwise ordered. This gave rise to animated remarks among the Republican members. Some of them, including Messrs. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, and ALLEN, thought that the Democrats had acted with such magnanimity that it was policy to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Randall.

Mr. WHITE wished the officers to be more definitely named.

Mr. ALLEN and Mr. BROOKS doubted whether the officers could have their term legally extended by a simple resolution of one House.

Without coming to a decision the Senate adjourned. S.

HOUSE.

WARREN CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WOOLEVER presented a petition of Mr. Green, Democrat, contesting the seat of Representative Short, of Warren.

NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. BURKHOLDER offered a resolution that in addition to the regular standing committees, there shall be appointed a committee of seven on Labor and Co-operation. He supported this resolution as necessary for workingmen.

Mr. WHITE thought that the subject was covered by committees already.

Mr. ROGERS, of McKean, thought that they could all be attended to by committees already authorized.

The resolution was adopted.

The members of the Senate being introduced, the two bodies proceeded to elect a

STATE TREASURER.

The vote was Robert W. Mackey, 75 votes; Wm. E. Dougherty, 47 votes. Mr. Mackey was declared elected, and after the result was announced, he was serenaded by the Great Western Band, accompanying the Lincoln Club of Pittsburgh, in the rotunda.

Mr. Mackey, in response, expressed his thanks, and said that his election this year was appreciated more fully from the fact that it had been reached without any solicitation on his part. It would be his effort in the future, as it had been in the past, to protect the finances of the State, and at the end of his term to retire with the only ambition that he coveted, viz: that of having done his duty faithfully. [Applause.]

The Senators having retired, the Speaker of the House presented the annual report of the State Treasurer. Statistics, labor and co-operation were consolidated.

Adjourned. S.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Sherman in Spain.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

"Home Rule" in Ireland.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 10.—The steamship St. Lawrence, from New York, has arrived.

AMERICAN RAILWAY CARS.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of American cars on English railways.

ACQUITTED.

The captain of the ship Windsor Castle, which ran down a vessel in the channel and was reported to have passed on without heeding the cries of the drowning mariners, has been acquitted of all blame.

"HOME RULE" DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, January 10.—An immense demonstration was made at Sunrich to-night by the supporters of "home rule" in the form of a reception of Messrs. R. J. Smyth, Isaac Bull and other prominent advocates of the movement. The procession, numbering thirty thousand persons, bearing many banners, accompanied by numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets, and finally halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where a number of speeches were made. Bull, in the coarse of his speech, spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged the raising of the oppressed nation from the dust. He was also very severe in his denunciation of the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

SPAIN.

SHERMAN IN MADRID.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A Madrid special of the 9th states that General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant arrived there on the 7th. They were presented to King Amadeus by the American Charge D'Affaires. The King is reported as saying that he was well pleased to see so famous a representative of the American army as General Sherman, and that he always entertained friendship and admiration for the American people. He desired that the most cordial relations as between neighbors whose interests can only lie in the preservation of peace may always exist between the United States and Spain. In the evening a banquet was given to the United States Legation, at which were present Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Topete, Minister of Colonies; De Blas, Foreign Minister, and others. Toasts were drank and responded to, to the King, President Grant, and the armies and navies of the United States and Spain. The utmost cordiality and friendship marked the sentiments of the speakers of both countries. Admiral Topete said he hoped "peace between the United States and Spain may never be disturbed." The Foreign Minister, De Blas, said that no difficulty between the two countries is known here but that can be settled through the representative of Spain at Washington.

WAR CLOUD PASSED AWAY.

The same special says that the excited feeling in Spain in regard to the United States has entirely calmed down, and in that city the war cloud, it is considered, has passed away.

PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The same special states that the announcement of the recall of Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and of Captain-General Valmaseda from Havana, is premature, and has not the slightest official confirmation.

FRANCE.

ARREST OF CREMER.

PARIS, January 10.—A dispatch from Dijon says: Cremer, summoned to trial for the execution of a supposed Prussian spy, having refused to appear, has been arrested and brought before the court, where the trial for murder is proceeding.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, January 10.—In the National Assembly the committee to which was referred the proposal that the Assembly return to Paris, reported adversely. The report was received with great cheering by the Right, but the rest remained silent.

RINDERPEST.

The rinderpest prevails in the departments of Orne, Calvaders and Ure.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, January 9.—Gen. Cortina recrossed the San Juan river yesterday, and holds a position in front of Mier, in which place the revolutionists are in force.

Another prominent pronunciamento was issued by General Cortina to-day.

The revolutionists held a council of war to-day, and decided to enforce a loan of $50,000 from the cities under their control for the purchase of arms and ammunition, the want of which prevents their advance.

CANADA.

EARTHQUAKE.

QUEBEC, January 10.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at eight o'clock last night, lasting about five seconds. The citizens were considerably alarmed and ran out of their houses. The congregation in a Methodist church was much excited by the shock. No damage was done. The shock was also felt at Riviere Du Loup, Grand Island, Metes and Three Rivers.

GERMANY.

RE-ESTABLISHING DIPLOMACY.

BERLIN, January 10.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German Government wishes to restore the former friendly relations between the two nations.

ITALY.

INFALLIBILITY.

ROME, January 10.—It is announced that the Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the Roman Catholic Bishops who have not accepted the dogma of infallibility.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

HAVANA, January 10.—The steamer Mossella arrived at Neuvitas yesterday with a battalion of riflemen from Spain.

CALIFORNIA.

Died.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—James B. Larne, a California pioneer, died at Brooklyn, Almeda county, yesterday morning.

DESPERATE FIGHT.

Latest advices from the head waters of the Kern river, where the fight between Charles Jones, the escaped convict from the Nevada State prison, and Francis S. Armistadt, who was pursuing him, occurred, confirm all the particulars, which were at first disbelieved. Jones was hit twelve times and Armistadt nine, with heavy rifles at ten paces. Both men died. The fight is considered the most desperate ever recorded, a literal "rain of shot and stream of fire."

CATTLE PERISHED.

A thousand cattle have perished in the floods in the Sacramento Valley. The storm continues and the river is still rising. The weather is very warm.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Two hundred and seventy overland passengers and the mail from New York to December 26, arrived last night.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Central Pacific is now receiving all eastern bound freights

SCRANTON.

Mining Difficulties Settled.

SCRANTON, PA., January 10.—The difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and their miners is settled. The men agreed to accept the reduction of ten per cent. on their wages, the company reducing the price of powder and oil. Work will be resumed on Monday.

CONGRESS.

Japanese at West Point.

MINT AND COINAGE.

Carpenter's "Political Delusion."

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1872.

SENATE.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

In the Senate Messrs. Wright, Morrill, of Maine, and Norwood were appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Clayton.

JAPANESE AT WEST POINT.

A bill from the Foreign Committee authorizing the admission of six Japanese youths to West Point without expense to the Government was introduced, occasioning a long debate as to the precedent set by such a proceeding, but finally went over.

"POLITICAL DELUSION."

Mr. CARPENTER offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that any rules and regulations taking from the President the power of nominating public officers would be contrary to the Constitution, and said that at an early day he would call it up for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the latest *political delusion*, called "Civil Service Reform," which takes it from the officers in whom it is vested by the Constitution and gives it to a board of school masters sitting at Washington. Laid over.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON a bill to prohibit the detention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys was adopted.

OHIO RIVER AND MOBILE RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN the Secretary of the Interior was requested to inform the Senate whether a railway from the mouth of the Ohio river to Mobile has been constructed, as contemplated by the act of 1850, donating public lands to facilitate its construction; if not, what steps had been taken to complete it.

Several bills were introduced and referred; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

MINT AND COINAGE.

In the House, the Mint and Coinage bill was under consideration, Mr. KELLY explaining its provisions.

Mr. WOOD alluded to the position taken by Mr. Dawes yesterday against increasing the official salaries, and said the people are more anxious to find integrity and ability than as to the pay of the officers. If Mr. Dawes would devote his ability to effecting substantial reform in the civil service, he would effect a good for which the country would thank him.

Mr. DAWES, in reply to Mr. Wood's assertion that the Democracy commenced reform in New York, said the Republicans had sent their thieves to the penitentiary when the Democracy sent their thieves to the Legislature. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD responded that if the Republicans sent all their thieves to the State prison there would not be prisons enough in the country to hold them. [Renewed Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD, in the course of his remarks, said the committee's report on civil service reform contained the astonishing statement that according to the calculation of those who had made a careful study of all the facts, one-fourth of the revenues of the United States were annually lost in their collection.

After some little discussion, the Coinage bill was recommitted to the committee.

TEXAS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report in favor of the right of W. T. Clark to a seat from the Third District of Texas, the minority report being in favor of D. C. Geddings, and proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

A motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH to recommit the case was rejected.

A resolution for the admission of Clark was adopted—yeas 102; nays 79. Clark was sworn in. Mr. Sargent was also sworn in as Representative from California.

Adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, January 10.—The bill pending for the payment of certain city bonds of the city of New York, falling due this month, passed both Houses this morning.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly providing for a convention, composed of three delegates from each Assembly district in New York city, to be elected by the people, to frame a new charter for that city.

A bill was passed by both Houses to-day providing for the payment of the indebtedness of the city of New York falling due this month. It authorizes the raising of six millions and a half dollars.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 10.—The General Assembly in Joint Convention at 12:30 to-day elected John Sherman to the United States Senate, he receiving seventy-three votes. Fifty-nine votes were cast for George W. Morgan, five for Jacob D. Cox, one for Robert C. Schenck, and one for Aaron Perry. An immense crowd was in attendance and a portion of the Convention was very boisterous.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to make wild game the property of the persons on whose land it was found, and to prevent the killing of game on the property of another. A resolution was offered favoring general amnesty.

In the House a resolution was offered deprecating federal interference in State politics. A bill was introduced to allow building and loan associations to increase their capital stock. Bills were introduced to authorize the granting of injunctions to restrain persons from engaging in lottery business while suits are pending against them, and requiring the removal of thistles, grass and weeds from roads, highways, streets and alleys; also to make husband and wife incompetent to testify for or against each other.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, MASS., January 10.—The Senate to-day adopted an order requesting the Committee on Railways to inquire into the expediency of providing a law that passengers in railway cars shall be exempt from liability to pay fares until they are provided with seats.

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Paducah.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The stockholders of the Mississippi River and Paducah and Gulf Railroads have ratified their consolidation under the name of Memphis and Paducah Railroad. The work is to be let at once.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will meet on the 17th to vote on the proposition to lease that road to the Pennsyvania Central Railroad.

TOLEDO, THORNTOWN AND ST. LOUIS.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Colonel T. S. Sprague, President of the Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Air Line Railroad, was in this city to-day, on his way to Detroit from New York, where he contracted for the construction of that portion of the new road between Toledo and the Illinois line, the division between that point and St. Louis having already been let to the same parties, Welles, Phelps & Co. The bonds of the company to the extent of $18,000 per mile have been negotiated with German bankers. Steps will be taken for putting the work under way, with a view to the most active operations in the spring.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 10.—In the Wharton case to-day evidence for the defence was continued. Prof. H. C. White claimed that the analysis of Professors Aiken and Toney was imperfect.

Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, of Baltimore, gave it as his opinion that Ketchum died of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Free Schools.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Dr. Sears, custodian of the Peabody Fund, has appropriated fifteen hundred dollars to pay an agent to travel over Tennessee and arouse the people to the importance of free schools. J. B. Kilbrew has been appointed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Martinet Punished.

LAND GRANTS.

The Women in Council.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1872.

U. S. LOAN IN EUROPE.

The exact terms offered by the bankers in Europe for the absorption of six hundred millions of the United States loan have not yet transpired, but the subject is before the Secretary of the Treasury.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The President was visited to-day by delegations of colored men who are advocating the passage of Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill. They ask that the President would send a message to Congress asking for the passage of this measure as an amendment to the pending amnesty bill. The President remarked that he had no doubt that the colored people were deprived of some rights and privileges they had a clear claim to. His impression was that the recent amendment to the Constitution conferred upon them all the privileges of citizenship. He thought the courts would accord all the legal rights withheld. With regard to amending the amnesty bill by the addition of a supplementary civil rights bill, the President considered that such action would jeopardize the passage of the amnesty law, while from his knowledge of Mr. Sumner's bill he believed it could pass on its merits as a separate measure.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention held its regular semi-annual meeting to-day. The usual force of woman's righters was present. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was elected President. In her address she said her sex wanted to work with men in the free trade and great principles of the country. The women did not propose to petition the men who had championed the foreign "riffraff" element, but proposed to petition the Courts. Victoria Woodhull's address was in advocacy of spiritualism, and another oratrix wanted suffrage on the basis of spiritualism.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue highest on Thursday with pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States, except in Florida, where northwest winds and rain may be experienced; the pressure continue to fall northwest of the Ohio valley, diverging into an area of low barometer with rain from Minnesota and Michigan; southwest winds and cloudy weather continue on the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

LAND GRANTS.

An official statement shows that the land concessions made by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes, namely, estimated quantities embraced in limit grants, amount to 207,460,031 acres. The estimated quantity which the companies will receive from the grant is 162,739,430 acres. The number of acres certified as patented up to June 30, 1871, is 18,995,907 acres.

A MARTINET PUNISHED.

Commander Alexander H. Semmes, of the navy, has been found guilty of cruel punishment of men, abuse of official power, oppressive and inhuman conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The sentence is that he be suspended three years and reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Judge Williams to-day formally assumed charge of the Department of Justice. It is understood that he will pursue the exact course in the Ku Klux trials laid out by Akerman.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1872.

WHAT IS THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS?

The "General Order Business" has been so frequently used in Senatorial debates and newspapers that a brief explanation of its meaning may be necessary to the general reader. When dutiable goods arrive in New York and the owner is not ready to pay the duties on the spot, they are removed to some Government warehouse under "general orders." Of course the protection of the revenue requires that these goods should only be handled by Government cartmen. To permit owners or private parties to handle them would be equivalent to placing a premium on fraud. Therefore the cartage business must neccessarily be a Government monopoly. Neither the President, Secretary Boutwell nor Congress can abolish it with safety to the revenue. The Government which thus has a cartage monopoly, should provide by law or otherwise that its agents do not charge exorbitant prices. Whether it furnishes the carts directly or makes a contract with responsible parties, it should see to it that the merchants are not charged more than current rates. Even at current rates, owing to the magnitude of the business, a handsome profit may be realized. No set of men be their names Leet or Smith, will furnish five hundred carts, horses and drivers without there reasonable certainty of good profit. The same capital and number men of employed in any business would be expected to yield $50,000 and upwards a year. The only question to be ascertained is, have the merchants been overcharged, and if this is so, and it would seem so from the universal complaints, then the contract ought to be vacated and a new scale of prices fixed. It would perhaps be be best to fix the charges by law the same as other Custom House fees.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

The more closely the new rules and regulations which the Civil Service Commission framed are considered, the more general is the opinion that they cannot be enforced without extensive modifications. Supposing there is a vacancy for a post-office in the city of Chicago, Indianapolis, or any other city of the first or second class, how can any system of queries be framed that would competitively test the relative ability of the candidates? Executive and business character, social and personal standing, and the confidence of the community generally, cannot be made the basis of competitive examination, and yet these are the essential generalities of a good postmaster or collector of customs. It is of more consequence that he can make other men do their duty than that he can perform these duties himself. The above is but one of the very many objections that suggest themselves against the new rules.

THE N. Y. CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senatorial inquest at the Custom House has developed one feature which ought not to be lost to the view. It is the evident anxiety on the part of Horace Greeley and the other witnesses to implicate the President and his Secretary, Generals Porter and Babcock. The alleged frauds and maladministration are considered by these swift witnesses of importance, only so far as they can be used to inculpate the President, and present him as the guilty sharer in their spoils. This anxiety not merely to bring custom house abuses to light, but to injure the President of the United States, is so manifest, that the entire evidence is tainted.

No one has any just ground to think that the President or Secretary Boutwell, under whose more direct supervision the Custom House is placed by law, are not ready to correct abuses or to dismiss dishonest officials. And if it has not been done already, it has been owing to the fact that insufficient evidence of malfeasance has been furnished. The hearsay evidence which is given in an *ex parte* investigation, generally by discharged clerks and servants, is in the highest degree unreliable, and would be inadmissible in any court of justice.

CONGRATULATORY.

It is alleged that since the new rules governing the civil service were adopted, applications for office have fallen off considerably. This comes from a Democratic source, and from the same source comes a statement that great demoralization in the Republican party has followed this taking away of political patronage from the officials. There is considerable chuckling among the enemies of the administration at the necessity which has already arisen for modifying the civil service rules, and deputing examining commissions broadcast over the country, in order to enable non-residents of Washington to have a fair chance to compete for Department offices, instead of retrenching expenses and reforming the service, these pet boards will largely increase the cost of the service, and yet the equitable working of the system cannot be carried on without some such change of the rules.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Baltimore *Sun* in commenting on Senator Fenton's speech in the Senate on his reform of the custom's services, states that he said that out of four thousand cases of attempt to defraud the revenue, detected, only one was followed up by indictment, and that was abandoned upon the payment of a large sum to the Collector.

There is a lie in this somewhere. Whether it belongs to Fenton or the *Sun* I will not say. It is well known that, in all cases where settlement is made, the Government receives the lion's share of the amount paid, and that indictments have been very numerous within the period specified.

VOTE ON THE INCOME TAX.

At the adjournment for recess a resolution was pending in the House directing a prompt repeal of the income tax. In a thin House yesterday the resolution was negatived by a vote of 71 to 81. As ninty members were absent or not voting, this may not be a fair test, but there will be a considerable struggle to maintain the present reduced income tax by members from the West and South, while the East will generally vote against it. This vote will doubtles settle the collection of the tax for 1871, for the prevention of which your correspondent can see no sufficient reason.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

A test oath was also taken yesterday on the opposition to amend the Constitution so that citizens of foreign birth can be eligible to the Presidency. It obtained only a majority of a dozen, while a two-thirds vote is required. I cannot perceive the necessity for introducing a foreign born President into the country any more than that of introducing a foreign aristocratic system of civil service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue to-day were $669,617.45.

The Democrats very generally say that there appears to be nothing in the recalcitrant element of the Republican party from which they can now look to a coalition with them, but they assume to expect their opportunity to come from the opposition of Trumbull and Schurz, to the conduct of the party in which they still claim membership. AGATE.

ST. LOUIS.

Alexis.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Grand Duke Alexis accepted an invitation from the Missouri Legislature to visit Jefferson City, but on what particular day the party will go up has not yet been decided. The Duke and a portion of the suite attended the theatre last night in an unobtrusive way, their presence being known to but a few. To-day the party will visit the public schools, and to-night the Duke and younger portion of the suite will probably attend the regular party of a social club called the "Home Circle." It is not known yet when the Ducal party will leave for the plains, or whether they will go at all, as the late snow storm has interfered somewhat with the contemplated buffalo hunt.

The Grand Duke and suite will leave here to-morrow noon on the North Missouri Railroad for Kansas City. Hence go to Fort Hay or Fort Ellis, Kansas, where they will spend two or three days hunting buffalo. This change from the original programme has been caused by the recent fall of snow in the region more northward, and also for the reason that by this route the heart of the buffalo range can be penetrated by rail, and a long horse back or ambulance ride avoided. The special train that brought the party here has crossed the river here, and will convey them on their western trip, under arrangements specially made for the occasion. On their return from Kansas the Duke and suite will prepare for their departure South. For this trip the steamer Great Republican, the largest and most magnificent on the western rivers, has been chartered, and will be held in readiness to receive them either here or at Cairo, according to the condition of the river. Their departure will take place either on the 27th or 28th inst.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZED.

On Monday last United States Deputy Marshals Prescott and Tocket came upon an illicit still in New Madrid county, and arrested Moses Comy, its proprietor, and two men, and seized two barrels of whisky, and an ox team and started for Charleston. After proceeding about eight miles the team got fast in a swamp, and while efforts were being made to extricate it, some eighteen masked men suddenly appeared and demanded the release of the prisoners, which was complied with, resistence under the circumstances being useless.

POLITICAL.

Iowa Senatorship.

DES MOINES, January 10.—Des Moines and the balance of Iowa are wild with enthusiasm over the nomination of Hon. W. B. Allison for United States Senator by the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 120; necessary to choose, 61. On an informal ballot Allison received 60 votes, Harlan 38, and Wilson 22. On the first formal ballot Allison received 59, Harlan 41, and Wilson 20; on the second ballot Allison 63, Harlan 40, and Wilson 12. Immediately after the caucus the many friends of Mr. Allison assembled at the Savery House, and after repeated calls Mr. Allison appeared and addressed the crowd.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A postal treaty between France and Germany is about to be signed.

—There is no extraordinary activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as has been stated.

—The father of James Fisk has gone crazy on account of the assassination of his son.

—Twelve frame buildings in Holden, Mo., were burned last Saturday. Loss not reported.

—Chas. McFarland's distillery at Dayton, Ill., was burned on Monday. Loss $20,000; insurance $3,500.

—The Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Labor Union will meet on February 7th at Harrisburg.

—It is rumored that General McClellan will be the successor of Fisk as Vice President of the Erie Railway.

—The railroad trouble at Hempstead, L. I., is ended, the attacking party showing no disposition to renew the war.

—Wheyland, who was assassinated in New Orleans on Tuesday night, was formerly a member of the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiment.

—A dispatch received from Des Moines, Iowa, says in the Republican Senatorial caucus last night Allison was nominated on the third ballot.

—William Pinkney Whyte was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland yesterday. In his inaugural address no reference was made to politics or State policy.

—A dispatch from Mahoney City, Pa., states that the miners ignore Kealy, the President of the Workingmen's Society and the organization is practically a dead letter.

—A Columbia (S. C.) letter states that the defence in the Ku-Klux cases is entirely broken down, and those implicated are fleeing and the Klan is almost effectively broken up.

—At Janesville, Wis., yesterday morning, Delo Butch fell against a circular saw while in motion, cutting his leg off in two places and splitting his right arm from the wrist to the shoulder. He died in two hours.

—As Jos. Hayden was crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track near Mt. Airy, Ohio, on Tuesday, his wagon was struck by an approaching train and entirely demolished, Hayden being killed at the same time.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Society.

FERRY BOAT SEIZED.

Custom House Investigation.

MAYOR HALL'S BANK ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional Investigation Committee continued its sessions at the hotel to-day. F. Bayson testified that the books were seized by the Government officers last February and kept for five months, then were returned without the charges being proved against him.

A letter from Corwell, surveyor, was read, stating his inability to name the exact residences of Custom House employes. Mr. Casserly demanded that these should be found.

Ezra B. Wheeler, importer, testified to the seizure of his books for alleged irregularities. His lawyer settled the difficulties by paying large sums, though he believed the amounts due him were small.

John D. Ferry, clerk in the Custom House, said the charge of Capt. Grant as to connivance of custom officials at election frauds was false; said he was promised promotion by Collector Murphy about a year ago.

John S. Beech, importer, testified that his goods were seized in the fall of 1865 —a lot sherry wine. We compromised by paying the Government $35,000. The charge was under-valuation in our invoices, which we knew was not the case. The reason we compromised was because our business was stopped by the seizure of our books. We never were able to find who made the complaint. The attorneys we employed were recommended to us by the Custom House people. They told us we could settle for $60,000, but afterwards we got down to $35,000.

John D. McKenzie testified that the Government weighers did not do the weighing, said the Custom House clerks were gratuited for getting business facilitated. When a Grand Juror knew of a one hundred and twenty thousand dollar fraud the case was being settled by the custom officers for fifty thousand.

Horace B. Clark, of Brooklyn, testified to the seizure of the books of his firm by Clifford Thomson, who was dismissed. The Internal Revenue informer was Thomson's brother-in-law, Elliott White, who was an employe in my store. I discharged him for embezzlement in 1869. Shortly after my brother was secretly informed that the affair would be compromised for $12,000. The case went to the court. It cost $100,000 altogether to defend myself. The result was in my favor. Leet and Stocking used to charge us ten per cent. for storage more than the regular price—being informed that these exorbitant prices were placed upon goods because the collector or deputy collector of this port was a partner of Leet's and had got his share. Our merchandise was lost frequently while in charge of the Custom House. Knew of bottles being taken from spirit packages and sent to the appraiser's department. He wrote to Secretary Boutwell, who took no notice.

General Palmer testified that he had seen President Grant at Long Branch. The President was anxious about the retention in office of one Corrigan, who got three dollars a day as a clerk. Corrigan was retained to do Murphy's work in the city wards. Witness said he dismissed three important officials by order of Secretary Boutwell, because they did not vote the way Murphy wanted them to.

Gen. Alfred Pleasanton said the men would be dismissed if they did not vote that way. Pleasanton and other officials had been instructed to vote that way. A man whom witness discharged for malfeasance was reappointed by Murphy to an inspectorship. Having heard that charges were made that he was unfriendly to the administration, witness went to the President and asked an audience. Senator Porter kept him from an audience for some time; saw the President, who said he need have no fears of removal. In three weeks after the witness was removed.

Gen. Bayard at this point put an inquiry, which brought out the fact one Bliss, who was interested on one side of the Republican party, was behind witness and was handing written questions to Senator Howe, whereat Howe retorted tartly. Here Senator Casserly condemned intermeddling by Custom House officers.

Gen. Palmer further said the Custom House officers were employed to control the last two State Conventions.

Adjourned.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The *Commercial* is informed that it is the intention to place the Tammany Society on a purely democratic basis. A meeting will be held early in February to fill vacancies in the Sachems, it being understood that Hall, Sweeny and others have pledged themselves to retire then.

ELECTION FRAUD.

A petition has been forwarded to the State Senate at Albany, setting forth that proof is abundant that the election of Tweed was the result of fraud, and praying that his seat be declared vacant. Evidences of fraud accompany the petition.

HALL'S BANK ACCOUNT.

Reports are current that the bank account of Mayor Hall has at last been found in the Manhattan Bank, and that a prosecution based upon it is about to be made by Attorney General Barlow, of Brooklyn.

NO BAIL FOR STOKES.

The Coroner says he will not bail Stokes, and that he was undetermined what to do about presenting the case to the Grand Jury until legally advised.

SINECURE OFFICES.

The Supervisors commenced an investigation into the number of sinecure offices yesterday, finding thirty-three officers attached to one court.

THE MURDERER STOKES.

The rumor that Stokes is already indicted is probably untrue, though it is understood that the case was under consideration by the Grand Jury.

FERRY BOAT SEIZED.

The Staten Island ferry boat Castleton was seized and libeled for non-compliance to the law of Congress in not having a steam recording gauge.

SALE POSTPONED.

Judge Barbour has postponed the sale of property of the New York Printing Company until after the argument, which begins Saturday.

HALL'S RESIGNATION.

It is generally believed that Mayor Hall will soon formally resign. President Cochrane, of the Board of Aldermen, is acting Mayor.

TERRIBLE PASSAGE.

The steamship Oceanica, which arrived this morning, had a terrible passage. She lost three blades off the propellor, sails, &c.

RECTORSHIP ACCEPTED.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chicago, last night telegraphed his acceptance of the rectorship of Christ Church of this city.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

The statue of Franklin was placed on a pedestal in Printing House Square, and was veiled with the American flag.

DENIAL.

The officers of the Manhattan Bank positively deny that Oakey Hall ever had a cent deposited there.

FIRE.

The Workuss fur factory on Broadway was burned last night. Loss, $5,000.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

Wm. M. Evarts was elected President of the Bar Association, last night.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Oceanica, from Liverpool, has arrived.

TWEED.

It is believed that Tweed will go to Albany to-night.

MICHIGAN.

Proclamation.

DETROIT, January 10.—Governor Baldwin, of this State, has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the United States, in which he says that he now takes pleasure in announcing that further contributions of money for the relief of sufferers by the late disastrous fires in Michigan are unnecessary. The Governor tenders the thanks of the whole people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the suffering of so many of our citizens.

Men's Head-Gear and Men's Coats.

The *Pall Mall* (London) *Gazette* discusses the question of men's wearing apparel thus:

Men over thirty-five may see a danger ahead as to the dark chimney-pot hat. During a long time this wonderful article of attire has had as nearly as leveling an effect on all ages out of doors as the white wig used to have indoors. We do not say quite so. The white wig was a fashion despotically in favor of old age; and it may be said of the tall, black, cylindrical head-covering that it is decidedly in favor of middle-aged and elderly men when showing out of doors. The one respect in which there was a shifting disadvantage as to the brim. Now and then a jauntiness of curl has been introduced, which gave to old men an appearance of affecting juvenile pertness. A level, rather broad, brim served the elders best. But absolute change of the whole shape seems now setting in; and some of the forms are so audaciously light and trivial that age at all advanced could not possibly venture on them. A classification of ages out of doors by the style of the head gear is threatened. This is bad for men about forty.

As to the fashion of the other garments, it is only in one or two points that age is unfortunate just now. The close-fitting walking coat lends itself a little too conspicuously to exaggerated stomachic development; rotundity is made strikingly spacious, but to the spaciousness is given a gentle self-explaining appearance. It is a style vastly to be preferred to that of the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

THE HON JAMES S. NEGLEY, our representative in Congress from this District, has our thanks for valuable public documents.

HORACE GREELEY, in telling what he knows about reforming, is not quite so successful or happy as when he told what he did not know about farming.

THE Fisk tragedy has its sequel in the announcement that his father was so shocked by the news of the murder of his son that he went hopelessly insane, and the mother, who was ill at the time, was shocked so badly that no hopes for her recovery are entertained.

SENATOR GRAHAM has introduced into the Legislature a resolution providing for a Committee of Investigation on the George O Evans financial transaction with the State. This is eminently proper. The people want more light on that subject, and if they have been robbed they want to know how and by whom the wrong was perpetrated. Let us have a fair and thorough examination into the transactions from beginning to end.

THE cordial reception awarded General Sherman at Madrid, and the friendly tone of the King and members of his cabinet towards our country, leave the impression that Spain has no idea of the existing differences between herself and the United States culminating in war. We hope peace may be maintained, but do not wish it if full and honorable satisfaction be not given by Spain for past offenses as well as guarantees for better behavior towards us in the future.

HON. R. W. MACKEY was yesterday re-elected to the important office of State Treasurer by a vote of 75 to that of 47 given his Democratic rival, W. E. Daugherty, Esq., a prominent banker of Harrisburg. The contest for the office was neither interesting nor exciting as it was long ago conceded that Mr. Mackey should be his own successor, in recognition of his efficiency, trustworthiness and general ability as a public officer. His election caused much genuine rejoicing in this city, where he is so universally known and so highly respected and esteemed. The public funds of the people could not be entrusted to the keeping of a more faithful custodian or financier of larger ability and experience.

NOW A DAYS death, especially by violence, seems to be even more capable than charity, of covering a multitude of sins. Only a few months ago the papers were teeming with tales of the immoralities of the Prince of Wales, and it needed but an attack of typhoid fever to convince the public of his comparative worth and purity. For years the world has rung with the reports of the crimes and outrages committed by Fisk, for years he has vaunted his dishonesty and displayed his gaudily caparisoned person in the face of disgusted morality, but a pistol ball has amply sufficed to overload the telegraph wires with his eulogies, and to fill the popular mouth with sympathy and regret. All that a reputed villain has to do at present to cleanse his tarnished reputation, is to hire an efficient assassin to make an end of him, and we think that the sooner they all do it the better.

IT IS proposed that Congress shall pass a law remitting the duties on manufactured articles entering the port of Chicago. At first sight this may seem to be only a complement to the free admission of dutiable articles sent as gifts from abroad; but upon closer inspection it will appear in its true colors, as a free trade subterfuge. It is not proposed that articles to be used only in rebuilding Chicago, but that all articles, shall be admitted free, thus naturally giving an overwhelming advantage to the merchants of Chicago, who would supply the whole western country and run the merchants of other cities altogether out of the market. If we are to have free trade—which Heaven forbid—then let it be as honest and equitable as it is possible for free trade to be, and not, under the mask of charity, seeking to ruin a score of cities for the purpose of elevating one. We believe that our manufacturers are alive to the threatened danger and will not let it come upon them without vigorous protest.

THE death of General Henry Wagner Halleck was announced in these columns as having occurred on Tuesday evening at his residence in Louisville, from congestion of the brain. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and his death will be deeply regretted by all who are willing to pay tribute to the worth of one who stood true to his country in its hour of peril and distress. He was born near Utica in the State of New York, in the year 1814. He graduated at West Point in the year 1839, and some eight years afterward published a work on the elements of military art and science. He served in the Mexican war during the years 1846-47, after which he filled several civil offices in California and became captain of engineers, but resigned his commission in 1854, and practiced law in San Francisco from that time until 1861. In August of this year he was appointed Major General of the army. He obtained the command of the department of Missouri in 1861, and of the department of the Mississippi in March, 1862. He commanded in person at the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated about the end of May, 1862. He was General in-Chief of the armies of the United States from July 11 till March 12, 1864, during which period he remained at Washington directing the movements in the field. He was superseded March 12, 1864, by General Grant, and was appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army. He took command of the military division of the Pacific in August, 1865. Subsequently he was appointed Commander of the military division of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, a position he retained and faithfully filled up to the time of his death.

POPULAR PLEAS.

There has followed the announcement of the cold-blooded assassination of Col James Fisk, Jr., a great deal of outspoken and virtuous indignation against the cowardly criminal who with revolver and bullet made away with an enemy and wreaked his own sweet vengeance regardless of legal consequences. When the excitement born from the awful crime and its attending circumstances have passed away, we may look with more leniency on the murderer, not because his deed of blood will assume any color lighter than it appeared at first blush, but because murder has been hitherto authorized so well by public opinion, and so indirectly countenanced by sworn juries under pleas of justification. The assassin of Colonel Fisk did no more than other cowardly villains have done in the past in taking the law into their own hands for the purpose of clearing themselves of an enemy or vindicating an imaginery wrong, by committing a dark deed which his attorneys will justify as the effect of "impulsive insanity," or some other such fashionable plea. The simple truth is, that here in the United States, a feeling of steady growth has taken possession of the people against capital punishment, and that insomuch as few States have wiped out the statute providing for the death of murderers in the first degree, a mock mercy steps in and saves the criminal because the verdict must give the one of two extremes—hanging or full freedom—and the latter is the almost inevitable award. We have no doubt but the larger majority of premeditated, open murders are committed by the perpetrators after they have carefully weighed and fully calculated the chances they have for escape. When Stokes coolly trailed Fisk to his hotel with murderous intentions, he revolved in his own mind the consequences of the deed which he was about to commit, and calmly measured and weighed his subsequent hopes for escape from the vengeance of outraged law and morality through the prevailing leniency shown by people *generally* to the higher grade of criminals. Feeling that *his* life would be safe in the keeping of a modern jury, he did not fear or falter in the taking of that of another fellow-being. His nonchalance in the tombs and his declaration that he would escape all penalty for his crime, furnish evidence enough that he has been no indifferent observer of the late criminal history of the country. The indignation which his crime now calls forth will soon have passed away, and we venture the prediction, only premising it on similar cases, and results of the past, that he will never perish on the scaffold. Already the fashionable plea of insanity has been set up in his behalf, and under this sort of impulsive madness, which is never made known until the criminal is up for trial, he will, in all probability escape the punishment due the enormity of his crime. Until sensible people award red handed murderers due credit for full sanity when they commit studied and premediated crimes, they may lay to themselves the responsibility for such tragedies as that which sent Fisk into death and Stokes to the prison house. Deal with murderers and criminals with that firmness and justice which the enormity of their offences call for and their number will be materially lessened. Handle them with gloved hands and permit them to escape punishment through popular pleas and they will largely increase.

RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Our business and professional men who live along the lines of the different railroads which center here, have been loud in their complaints, of late, in regard to the irregularity with which accommodation trains arrive in and depart from the two cities. All the blame, of course, is cast upon the local and other railroad officials, and not unfrequently is the cry raised, "gross mismanagement." It is not our wont, in any case, to shield men from just criticism, or even temperate denunciation, when they are blame-worthy. We know well the inconvenience to business men, who have to meet engagements at appointed hours, arising from the non-arrival of trains on time. Up until within a very recent period, no complaint was uttered by any one on this matter. The accommodation trains on our different railroads were run with the regularity of clock-work. Passengers to and from the city were able to meet their engagements at the time agreed upon, to a minute. Ladies in the suburban districts, who frequently give entertainments to their friends, could rely upon the arrival of the confectionery, oysters and poultry in proper time. Of late, however, we know there have been many bitter disappointments and no little domestic confusion, arising from the irregularity of the trains, the guests and the provisions for their entertainment arriving at the same time.

The blame we are sure, after a strict investigation of the matter, should not be charged to the account of the railroad officials. They have no earthly interest in such a state of things. On the contrary, they use every effort in their power to avoid it, and secure the greatest regularity in the arrival and departure of trains. The fact is, they suffer great inconvenience themselves from the matter referred to. One of the most prominent railroad men in this locality informed us, not long since, that when he started, recently, to go to Philadelphia on important business, it was three-quarters of an hour before he reached the outer depot!

The true reason of the delays complained of is, that the roads are all taxed with business far beyond their capacity. We can risk the statement that the through freight tunnage on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Cleveland & Pittsburgh roads, will appear from the annual reports which will shortly be given to the public, to have increased about fifteen per cent. during the past year, and the local tunnage about twenty-five per cent.! The railroad companies have not sufficient accommodations to enable them to meet the increased demand for the transportation of freight. They are everywhere cramped for room. Up to a certain point all trains can be run on schedule time. But beyond that point there is no certainty, as it is impossible to move trains with dispatch within the narrow limits allotted to our numerous railroads.

In view of the facts stated above, and which are well known to all our citizens, and especially those who are engaged in mercantile pursuits, something should be done for the reconstruct on of our entire railroad system. Every facility, consistent with individual and municipal rights, and commensurate with the vast increase of our railroad traffic, which is even yet only in its infancy, should be accorded the roads which center in our cities. Instead of throwing obstacles in their way, we should seek to attract them to rather than drive them from our great commercial and manufacturing center of Pittsburgh. We would not sacrifice a single right for any company, but we would do anything in our power to help those who will help us. And our citizens may rest assured that if railroad corporations cannot get sufficient accommodations for their growing business here, they will seek it elsewhere. We would not like to be switched off as Wheeling has been by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and there is danger that we will be, if the required facilities cannot be obtained. It will not cost the Pennsylvania Railroad more to build a bridge across the Monongahela river at the mouth of Turtle creek, to connect with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, than it will to make the improvements and alterations contemplated in the instrument recently presented to Councils. For the same amount of money that these improvements would cost, a road can be built to the Ross farm on the West Penn road. Indeed a new line of some fifty or sixty miles can be built that would cut off entirely both Pittsburgh and Allegheny. We see danger of something like this being done, inasmuch as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not seem anxious whether their proposition, or rather that agreed upon between them and the committee of Councils, shall be accepted or not.

Let our railroads, then, have everything that they will pay a fair price for, that will not interfere, in any respect, with the business and interests of our cities. Some two months ago, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, referring to the vacation, in that city, of Eggleston avenue and Kilgour street, and the devotion of Deer Creek valley to railroad purposes, used the following language:

"Cincinnati must get over her dull, petty, village-like sensitiveness concerning railroads. We must welcome the cars in our streets; and while it is an excellent precaution to look out for the locomotive when the bell rings, it is of the utmost importance to have the locomotive to look out for. Instead of pursuing an exacting and harrassing policy toward railroads we should gladly and generously help them, and they will in turn abundantly help us."

We would say the same thing to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. If we do not accord the needed facilities, we cannot expect the regularity we demand in trains, nor the advantages which they alone can secure.

As a matter of safety some change is demanded. It is at the risk of both life and property that a passage is effected across Liberty street in the neighborhood of the Elevator at almost any hour of the day. We fear that some frightful disaster will take place there some of these days, for which our whole city will mourn.

The merchants of Allegheny city complain of the great loss they are incurring there on account of the removal of the depot. We do not know what the status of affairs between the Councils of that city and the railroad company is at present, but we do know that the merchants are clamoring for relief, and an arrangement of some kind should be come to at once.

In the above remarks we must not be supposed to be aiming at championship for the railroads. We wish to see them prospering, but we desire to share in their prosperity, and hence we urge upon the proper authorities the importance of giving the subject their earliest and most mature consideration.

A VALUABLE RELIC.

Description of the Marble Sarcophagus Found at Tarsus—its Presentation to the Museum of Art at New York.

[From the New York Times.]

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has received from A. Augustus Johnson, lately United States Consul General at Beirut, and now a member of the bar of this city, a very valuable gift, a marble sarcophagus, highly ornamented with sculptured figures, which was discovered some years ago in Tarsus, in Cilicia, the birth place of the Apostle Paul. This relic of antiquity was thought of such value and importance that the Navy Department gave orders to have it brought hither in a man-of-war, and it arrived a few days ago safely in Philadelphia, in the United States steamer Richmond. It will, no doubt, attract much attention from antiquarians when placed on exhibition in the Museum of Art.

The sarcophagus has a curious recent history. Shortly after its discovery it became the property of Mr Abdo Debbas, an educated Arab merchant living at Tarsus. He desired to give it to Mr. Johnson, who, however, refused to receive a gift, being then a public officer, and Mr. Debbas finally proposed to present the relic to any society in this country which Mr. Johnson might designate. He caused it to be brought to be offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which formally accepted the gift last December. It was with much labor sent from Tarsus to the port of Mersine, where it was taken on board the Shenandoah, and later transhipped to the Richmond.

The following description of the sarcophagus was written by an American missionary, Rev. Mr. Goss, shortly after its discovery:

The outside length is 6 feet 9 inches; width, 2 feet 9 inches, and height 2 feet 6 inches. Inside 5 feet 9 inches; width, 1 foot 10 inches. The cover is in the form of a slanting roof, the highest point being 1 foot 6 inches in a perpendicular line from the lower edge. There is also a space 5 inches in width on the sides between the lower edge and the point where the slant begins. In describing the sarcophagus, I commence with the ends, both of which are alike. On either edge stands a beautifully carved winged angel, with the right hand upraised, and dressed in a short skirt not reaching the knee, a band across the shoulder, and a loose garment attached to the waist on the right side, covering the leg and trailing on the ground. In the centre is a head, under which hangs gracefully and in the form of a new moon, a wreath of oak leaves, from the lowest point of which is suspended a cluster of grapes or something very closely resembling it. On the front are three wreaths of equal length, like the one on the end, about two of which are beside, while over the centre one is a blank tablet. The ends of the wreaths are supported by angels in a standing position—male figures, without dress, while those at the edge, above described, are females. On one end of the cover, and exactly in the centre, is Cupid standing with a drawn bow and aiming at Venus, who lies on her left side before him, and has a loose garment thrown over her, and resting from the waist to her feet. Cupid is without dress. On the other end (of the cover) are Cupid and Venus again, both in a standing posture, embracing each other most lovingly, and having their cheeks, not lips, closely pressed together. Near Cupid stands his quiver and bow, and not far from Venus is seen a little bird. On the front of the cover, at either end, is a winged angel in a standing posture and nude. These stand in special prominences, carved and hollowed for them, and more than a foot in height. On the side between the lower edge and the point where the slant begins, in a space, as mentioned above five inches in width, and extending the whole length of the cover, are the following figures, in the order in which they are enumerated: Leopard, angel with club, lion, goat or hart, angel with club, tiger, angel, goat hart, angel, hippopotamus, angel, tiger, goat or hart, woman, leopard. These angels and animals have not a quiet posture, but each is fighting his neighbor."

With the sarcophagus are the bones and the teeth of the person who was buried in it, and a lamp also found in it.

A FEW days ago a young man employed by one of the railroad companies of this State at their terminus on the Hudson, visited a pleasant little village among the hills, not thirty miles from Newark, the home of the family of his wife, and taking with him the seeds of the small-pox, was stricken down with the disease. At once the father, mother, and family fled the house, and but for the devotion of his wife he would have been left alone, as not a soul could be persuaded to go near him save the village doctor. He speedily died, and the doctor was obliged to lay out the corpse himself. No inducements could prevail on people to bury him, however, till at length two men were found, who, in the night, removed the body to the graveyard and placed it in the grave. Before completely filling it up they divested themselves of their clothes, and shiveringly threw them in the grave and a little dirt over them. Then retiring to another part of the churchyard they donned other clothes and returned and finished their task.—Lambertville, New Jersey, *Beacon*.

THERE is a great deal more small-pox prevalent than there should be, but after all the mortality from that disease does not seem to be very great. The truth is that a few cases make a deal of noise and naturally excite considerable public apprehension. In Boston the number of deaths annually by the disease is given as follows: In 1862, 13; in 1863, 11; in 1864, 113; in 1865, 115; in 1866, 51; in 1867, 144; in 1868, 8; in 1869, 6; in 1870, 32; in 1871, 22. These returns, we think, show that persistent and thorough vaccination may be relied upon to keep the disease well under. Great pains are taken in Boston to secure general vaccination; the children in the public schools must submit to the process; and the city physicians vaccinate all applicants gratuitously. Much care is also taken to procure fresh and pure virus, and one doctor in Roxbury it appears has shaved the abdomen of a calf and keeps the unhappy creature in a state of unceasing varioloid. What does Mr. Bergh say to this?

THE Radical Club, of Boston, met last week and discussed "The Relation of Jesus to the Present Age." Professor Stowe was on hand to vindicate orthodoxy and combat the heresies of the free-thinkers. But strange to relate it was the orthodox Professor who shocked the sense of the meeting by the boldness of his utterances. He expressed the opinion that it would have been "more to the glory of God if He had made fewer human beings and made them to be better." Dr. Bartol in replying referred delicately to "people who thought sometimes that they could have given the Lord some useful hints."

A GENTLEMAN dying at the age of "81 years and 4 months, and deeply regretted by his daughter," is described in the London *Times* in the following terms: "He was the youngest son of the eminent Dr. William Watton, Knight, of 31 Brooke street, Grosvenor square, London, and his relict, wife of John Small, Esq., Sheriff for Berkshire, daughter of Colonel Chas. White, First Guards, grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, niece of the first Countess Spencer, first cousin to the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire."

THE MILLERS.

Mrs. Joaquin Miller is a very disagreeable woman, and we are not surprised at her husband for leaving her. First, she wrote a letter, which, while assuming humility, was as spiteful and wicked as possible. Then she took to lecturing and treated her absent lord in the same way and finally she has written the following poem which she had a friend take and surprise her by reading aloud before a large audience:

TO A POET.
BY M. M. M.
"Quite"
"By United"
"Genius
"ed."

But I lo...
False hea...
Come out, like
Dressed i... new's,
O, poet sing of my he...
In cadences and strophes...
Or, by the soul of the Muses,
You die in spite of rhymes.
Let your song be sudden and plaint...
Peerless and faltering not;
Like the mystical cry of the panther
That answers the hunter's shot,
Let your numbers ...e Dec..., but subtile,
Thrill into my soul the Creep...
Like lost and roaming echoes
And I listen...

No... [illegible]
So... [illegible]
Fo... will no their mourning
But the hi...s and the rocks speak not
Nether in pride or scorning
Men are fickle and false,
And women grow old and cold,
But a cloud will always blush
When dipped in the sunset's gold.

No more in volumes olden
Culling and conning all day,
Take your winged steed to yon mountain
And loosen him there to play.
O, mountain, rise up for my Poet,
And show him your grandest peaks;
Let your cord from the brown cliffs call him,
While she cries and wildly shrieks.

Let him sing of the homeless hero
Who lotter'd around your base,
When man, in spacious freedom,
Lived for the camp and the chase;
Sing of the lengthened pack trains
That wound through thy solitudes—
Of their song that never echoed
In the whiteness of other woods.

Up high in the rounded summit
A still white cover is spread,
And a frozen cloud hangs over,
Still and dark as the dead;
On yon point the tree bends over
And crouch from the tyrannous wind,
Till he sighs in the valley repentant,
And wails, "peccavi, I sinned!"
In the depths a stillness is waiting—
A slumberous stillness that fills
The air with a dull oppression,
And the heart with icy thrills.

Sing of a weary miner,
Who long, long years ago
Traversed these lonely mountain gulches
And climbed to a summit of snow;
In the dead and lonesome silence
He sighted his red camp-fire,
And it warmed the heart of the forest,
Reaching up higher and higher,
And the gray side of the mountain
Comes forth like a second sky,
With a group of pantomime shadows
Wandering to and fro;

And the sound of the sea comes to him
Like thunders of distant cars;
The brook leaps up from the canyon
And catches the restless stars;
The camp-fire simmers beside him
In a rhyme with the cricket's drone;
His meat is crisped on the embers,
And he drinks his tea alone.
A ghastly skull of the red man
Shines out from the fern leaves there;
Alas, and alas, poor miner,
Thine own is an ampler and bare!
The mad pine-sighs at the nine boughs
That quiver and water and fall;
And his shadow leaps over the dead logs,
Lengthened and crooked and tall.
From the wild and gloomy forest
Comes the cry of a lonesome owl;
From the cave ravine the weasel
The threat of a savage growl;
But his rifle stands by the fir tree—
In his belt a knife and tree;
So he dreamily sinks in the camp-fire,
And a smile plays on his face.
Down in the gulch he has sifted
Sand and in it fine and black—
There it would lying under the boulder
And under the river's track.

Now down on the side of the mountain
He strays in rambling quest
Of a level oak bark tree,
To spread his lonely rest.
In dreams weary wretch—come to him
More bright than the gold below,
For he dreams that the woman is true
Who vows she is for him so.
He hears her loving voice,
And her pledge their vows renew,
And sand in hand the dreamland
They wander through and through.

O, Poet, sing of my hero:
He is weary and homeless and old,
And he sleeps by his dying camp-fire,
Dreaming of Love and gold.
In his wild woods a shrill note echoes,
And a dead leaf drops from the stem,
And a shadow stirs under the fir tree—
Go, sing thou in numbers of them.
PORTLAND.

Ferneries or Wardian Cases.

[From the Independent.]

There are many genuine lovers of flowers who have no sunny window or proper location in the parlor or sitting room in which to place their pots; and without this they consider all attempts at cultivating flowers will prove a failure. But Ferneries, or Wardian Cases, can be had of any shape and size, according to taste or requirements, the chief requisite being depth enough of soil to allow the plants to flourish as well as in pots. These "Cases" are so called from an Englishman, Mr. Ward, who lived in the centre of London, and invented them as a means of growing plants in rooms, and by which he cultivated ferns and other sensitive plants, to whose constitutions the close, heated atmosphere of a parlor is certain death.

In the United States the "Cases" are called Ferneries. The original Wardian Case was oblong in shape, and made of zinc, glass and wood, and intended to be perfectly air-tight. It is in fact a small span-roofed conservatory. The oblong box which holds the plants is made of zinc and painted green. It should be from three to five inches in depth. The top or glazed frame fits close over the zinc pan or box, and can be removed to water and attend to the plants, also to clean the glass. The octagon shape is frequently preferred, and the circular, with earthenware ornamental base and movable glass shade is the most popular of all for growing Ferns and *Lycopodiums*. This shape is necessarily small. It never should be used more than eighteen inches in diameter, while the oblong or octagon can be made as large as one desires. The base may be made of wood, with a zinc lining, and where rustic or carved work is employed, it can be made very handsomely. By their aid plants can be grown in parlors without being subjected to smoke, dust and a dry, hot atmosphere, and without the trouble of airing oftener than once a week or of watering oftener than once a month, for the water which is evaporated during the day becomes condensed and falls like dew upon the plants.

The soil should be of fibrous peat and loam, good, rich and porous; this is indispensable to its success. Drainage is unnecessary, but the soil should be pressed in firmly, yet must not become water-clogged or mouldy. To prevent this, charcoal dust, with small bits of it, should be mixed with the soil. The plants must not be too much crowded, and when first planted should be placed in a cool, dark place, until they become established. The planting must be left to the taste of the cultivator in a great degree, and also regulated by the size of the Fernery. The strongest growing plants should be in the centre, and the smallest at the sides. Water as soon as the plants are set in, so as to thoroughly wet the the roots and make the soil firm about them. As regards their culture, the chief point is to avoid too much moisture, which will show itself by the large drops that will hang from the roof; but if it is not heavy enough to run down the sides or fall in a rain there is no need of ventilation. And once in four or six weeks water will be needed, though I have known them to go two or even three months without any water being given.

The glass must be kept clean and transparent; and all decaying leaves, etc., must be taken away as soon as they appear, as they will injure the other plants.

* * * * * * * * *

In large Ferneries some plants thrive better if suspended from the top of the frame. The plants for this purpose should be taken out of their pots, and the balls of earth surrounded by moss, and bound around with copper wire, a loop being twisted on the end of the wire, by which to hang the plant to a small hook inserted in the top of the case. In England minute pots of gutta-percha are manufactured for this purpose.

The Pitcher Plants (*Sarracenia purpurea* and *flava*) live in very wet ground, and are a decided addition to a "Case," but their cups must kept full of water.

The American *Lycopodiums*, or Club Mosses, are all beautiful and will unroll their tiny leaves for your inspection.

The Partridge Vine is invaluable, as its brilliant scarlet berries enliven and relieve the sober green of the ferns. Take up large vines of it, with as many berries as you can procure. If they are green when found, they will turn red very shortly, and it is an excellent thing to cover the soil about the Ferns.

The Trailing Arbutus will bloom most sweetly under the glass; its deliciously fragrant flowers are highly prized, and they will come out in all their glory by January, as the buds are all formed in October and November.

The wild woods offer us various dainty plants for Ferneries, and we need not always consult the florists to obtain those that will give us a great deal of pleasure.

The *Lygodium palmatum*, or Climbing Fern, grows in shady, moist spots, from New England to Pennsylvania. It has tender running root stocks, from which proceed twining, flexible stalks, with very smooth palmate leaves or frondlets, which are sterile. The fertile frondlets are on the ends of the stalks, in the form of compound terminal panicles. The running stalks are often three feet long, and the whole plant is like a delicate, tiny Ivy. It is a most desirable fern, and especially beautiful in a Fernery, or for rock work in a conservatory.

The Goldthread (*Coptis trifoliata*) will be one of the prettiest features you can have, its foliage is so daintily cut, and the Liverwort (*Hepatea*) will open its lovely blue eyes for your admiration.

The wild Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria*) will spread open its tiny sweet white bells months before they would open in the meadow or by the brookside.

Besides all these, you must have plenty of green mosses and white lichens and the Sealing-wax Moss to pack about the roots of your plants, to keep them secluded and delude them into the belief that they are still in their own wild home.

The Maiden's Hair (*Adiantum*) is one of the loveliest of our native Ferns. Its black hairlike stems and its curiously shaped fronds will be found on some sheltered hillside or in deep, moist woods. Gather some of the tiniest specimens, to press for your vases, and several roots for the winter garden. It has its preferences as to location, and will not grow by all brooks or in all forests, like the more common Ferns, of which we must make due secelection. When we gather the we must also take soil enough for tray or box. Here it is in just of fibrous peat and loam: large enough to take some to spare for the nd Carnations which ows.

[illegible]ry comes from Louisville to the following effect: Two beautiful young ladies of aristocratic appearance were standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets about three o'clock Friday afternoon, waiting for a car. One was on a shopping expedition, and the other waiting to see her off. The car came up and stopped for the passenger, who turned to her friend to give the usual good bye kiss, when by some means her arms became entangled in the curls of her friend, and, just as she was tearing herself away, down came a huge blonde wig, falling with its mass of rich and shining curls and crimps at their feet, and revealing a head of short, dark hair, rolled up in a little knot behind, and arranged to accommodate the deceptive wig. It is needless to add——

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that stage when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have began to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure **$1.50** per bottle or **6** bottles for **$7.50**. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, **167** Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from **10** A. M. until **1** P. M., and from **3** until **6** P. M.

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Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

WINTER-PROOF SYSTEMS.

Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season to transpierce the warmest clothing, and are apt to affect the health unless the system be well prepared to resist inclement weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the stomach, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization may produce consumption, diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at a liable to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

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The Northern Pacific Railroad Company offers to the public an investment security which combines the rare negotiability, the convenience, and the high credit of a first class Railroad Bond with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on Land worth at least twice the amount loaned.
Traffic.—As officially reported, the gross earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central) for **1871**, the second year of through business, (1) exceed earnings estimated) reach seven Millions and a Quarter of Dollars, **$7,250,000** per cent. is from Local business, and, it is stated, fully a **5** per cent., or nearly Nine and a half Millions, are net over operating expenses.
Land Grants.—The Northern Pacific Road will pay a dividend of more than **5%** per cent. on its total cost. With its great and unquestioned advantages in distance, grades, climate and tributary fertile country, the Northern Pacific is assured of rich traffic and of liberal business from the outset, with a large increase for the future.
The Value of Land Grants.—The average price at which the twenty-six leading Land-grant Railroads have thus far sold their lands is **$7 04** per acre. The highest average of any grant being **$13.98**, and the lowest **$3.07**. With few exceptions *the average selling price has steadily increased from year to year.* The lands of the Northern Pacific road are admitted, by all who have seen them, to be better and more salable than those of most other grants, but, sold at the general average of **$7 04** per acre, they will yield more than **$16,000 00** per mile of road—more than three times the possible cost of construction and equipment. And at the lowest average of any grant (**$3.07**), they will produce more than **$70,000** per mile. These facts regarding Pacific Railroad earnings, and the market value of railroad lands, as shown by actual sales to settlers, show the liberal security of Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.
Construction.—The road is now completed across Minnesota (**255** miles); work is progressing westward through Dakota, and **65** miles are under construction on the Pacific coast. Including purchased lines, the Northern Pacific Company now has under its management **575** miles of finished road. Contracts are let for the construction of **635** miles more, to be finished before the close of **1873**.
*

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Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, January 10, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bands and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	109½	109¾
5-20—1862	109½	109¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867 new	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	109	108¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96	95¾
Do Scrip	9¾	9¾
Erie	26¾	26
Reading	114	114¼
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	90¾
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Chicago & N. W	87¾	87¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	91¾
St. Paul, Common	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	80	80¾
Wabash	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
Pacific Mail	55¾	55
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	70¾
Adams Express	90¾	90¾
U. S. Express	63¾	61
Wells, Fargo	57¾	58

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	59¾	59¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57
Camden & Amboy	127½	127¾
Lehigh Navigation	40	40
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	46	46
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	—	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	—	—
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	—	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie R. R.	25¾	25¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	108¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	109¾
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	109¾	Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	111¾	C. P. R. R.	91¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	91¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	—

NEW YORK, January 10, 1872.

Gold opened at 109, but sold down to 108¾@108¾, and closed heavy. Loans: 7 gold down to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $39,000,000. Money firm at 7 gold. Governments dull and heavy with a decline of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. State bonds very dull all day; new South Carolina off slightly. Stocks opened very dull but steady. After the close of bank hours the market, which had been heavy during the afternoon, became strong. Dealings were not on a large scale, but were principally in Union Pacific, Erie, Ohio, Northwestern and Wabash.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Governments.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 109¾; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¾; new '65, 109¾; do '67, 111¾; do '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee old, 78; do new, 69¾; Virginia new, 56; do old, 56 N. Carolina old 33¾; do new, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 90¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 58; American Merchants Union, 59¾; United States, 62¾; Pacific Mail, 55¾; New York Central, 95¾; Scrip, 9¼; Erie, 26¾; do. preferred, 65; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 116; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 116¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 68¾; do. preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 54; do. preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 73¾; do. preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 24½; do. preferred, 45; Chicago & Alton, 118; do. preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; C. C. & C., 90; Burlington & Quincy, 128; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 140; Illinois Central, 125; Union Pacific, 31; Central Pacific bonds, 102; Union do., 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 3; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, but, with a steady demand, prices are maintained; $2.00@2.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4 @4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Very dull; 50@55 per gallon for common to fair, and 60@65 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Dealers nearly all agree in reporting an oversupply, and prices lower, though unchanged; 28@35 for prime to choice roll.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Small sales at 4¼@4½ per cwt, and $5@5.50 per bbl.

BRAN AND CHOPS—Dull and nominal at 75@80 cts, as to quality.

BEANS—Quiet; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CHEESE — Unchanged; Goshen, 19@15¾; Factory, 14@13¾; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CANNON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged; standard brands in car load lots still quoted at 21 cts.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $4@5 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey on private at $12@14 per bbl. Sacketts unchanged at $17 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals continue light and the season is about over; may be quoted as a jobbing way at 5½@6 cts.

EGGS—The receipts continue fair, and the market is easier—holders are all anxious to realize, fearing apprehensive of lower prices; fresh cannot be fairly quoted above 35@36 cts. Picked, 27@31.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue very dull, though prices are not quotably lower; 10 10¾ for halves; 8@8½ for mixed; 7@7½ for quarters, and 15@20 for peeled. Apples, in better supply; sales at 6¾@7¾ for common to fair, and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

FLOUR—Is firm with a fair local trade, but there is no change whatever to make in prices. We continue to quote at $7@7.25 for fair to good spring extras; $7.75 for choice Minnesotas and $7.50@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, in small lots, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@ 72½ to the trade and 75@80 in small lots. Mixed stocks 40@50 cts, as to quality and dull.

GRAIN—There is no improvement in the demand for Wheat, and, notwithstanding, the offerings are small, prices are no better; $1.45 @1.45 for red and $1.75 cts more for white. Oats, as noted in our last report, are more active and if anything a shade firmer, but there is no change in prices; mixed, 40@45; and No. 1 choice to prime white 45@47. Ear continues quiet and rather dull but unchanged; 60@62 by the car load in bulk and 65@70 by samples will answer for shelled—sales in a jobbing way at 60@65. Rye is quiet and unchanged—receipts light and demand limited—85@90 cts. There is so little doing in Barley and the market is so nominal that we hardly like to offer any quotations; we hear of very good spring being offered at 75@80 cts, and strictly prime at 85 and 87. With this feature the market still keeps up in Chicago and could not be laid down here at our quotations.

GROCERIES—Our advices from the east report Coffees very quiet, the excitement which prevailed for some weeks having almost completely subsided though there is no change whatever in prices. As jobbers all over the country are pretty well stocked up it is probable that the trade at the seaboard will be slow for some time to come; however, no decline is anticipated. Sugars, Molasses and Syrups are in a healthy enlarged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 15¾; A. 15¾; B. 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¼. Porto Rico Sugars—Fair, 10¾; Prime, 11; Good, 11¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. 12¾; Golden C, 12¼; Standard, 12¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 25; Good, 24; Fair, 23@23¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@ 25. Mocha, 30@32. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Hatfenuyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 55. Sugar Refinery, 55. Brant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 45. Brune's, 60; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 90@95. New crop, 80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—The receipts particularly by river continue large, stocks are accumulating and we reduce our quotations on baled to $24@27 per ton, for fair to prime, and the demand is not very brisk even at the reduction. Some holder seem unwilling to accept the situation, but so long as the river keeps open, no improvement can reasonably be expected.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 88@90 cts, in small lots, and No 2 at 82@83. Demand fair.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for bran; $23@28 for Seconds; $35@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Dull; sales at $2.50@3.00 per lb, for common to prime silver skins.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 8¼; clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 13¾. Lard: in tins, 9¾ cts, and in kegs, 9¼. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 16.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive pretty freely and sell in small lots at 60@65 cts per bushel; we now quote at 70@75 cts per bushel for small lots. If the weather continues mild it is probable that there will be an increased receipts.

POULTRY—Is in limited supply, but the demand is only fair and prices remain unchanged: Dressed Chickens, 12@14 cts; Ducks, 14@15; Turkeys, 16@18; Geese, 9@12.

RAGS—Sales, 10@11 cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and prices are nominal at $6@6.50. Timothy Seed is also dull and nominal at $3@3.50. Flaxseed is steady demand at $1.80 and very scarce.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. } WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been rather sluggish, particularly for the common and medium grades, and the prospects for the balance of the week are not very encouraging. The supply is fair, if anything, somewhat in excess of the same time last week, and the average quality good and full of the offings consisting of the lower grades, while the inquiry is mainly for the best: this being the case, prime to extra cattle are selling more readily, and, that, too, at relatively better prices, than the common and medium grades—the supply of the former is not equal to the demand, while of the latter there are more than are wanted. However, notwithstanding there is a fair attendance of buyers, trade, as already stated, is very dull and they all want to buy below last week's prices, alleging that cattle are still too high here for the eastern markets, and there is little or no change in the tone of shippers in the present state of affairs.

Prime to extra shipping steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, fat and smooth, may be quoted a ⅝@6¼—one extra fine drove of western brought 6¾, but this is regarded as an outside price. Good 1,300 to 1,400 lb averages are bringing 5.50@6.00, and common to fair may be quoted at 4¾@5. Stockers, 3½@ 4¼.

Holmes, L & Co:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
17	17,570	4 01	20	19,650	4 50
54	60,450	4 25	16	20 020	5 50
14	17,190	4 50	2	3,380	5 60

Hedges, Huff, & Co. sold:

2	2,500	6 00	15	22,6 0	6 00
22	21,650	4 75	16	16,650	4 00

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

17	21,660	6 00	18	17,250	5 25
19	11,920	4 50	17	22,770	6 00
21	20,050	5 25			

Sadler H & Co sold:

40	42,550	5 15	20	21,180	4 25
19	20,840	4 50	21	21,080	4 25
19	22,050	5 45	17	17,590	4 85
17	19,200	5 12	44	61,160	6 85
12	8,140	3 50	2	1,130	3 50
7	9,880	6 25	5	6,880	6 75

SHEEP.

The run of Sheep is quite light, and, with a full average shipping demand, the market is strong and prices higher. It was expected that we would have a large run and that there would be an early reaction in this class of stock, but thus far these expectations have not been realized—some operators begin now to think now that prices are likely to rule high for some time to come—until after shearing is over. Quotations may be given at 6@6¾ for fair to good and 6¾@7¾ for prime to extra. Following sales were made within the past three days:

Hazelwood & Ii sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
169	17,270	7 00	178	18,230	7 00
178	18,850	7 00	20	2,160	6 70
173	17,930	7 00	174	18,550	7 00
162	17,270	7 00	19	1,710	6 50

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

140	13,075	6 75	154	14,230	6 20
154	14,230	6 40	95	8,080	6 25
171	15,660	5 90	167	15,550	6 40
90	7,410	6 00	25	2,250	5 50

Smith, Watson & B sold:

141	16,210	6 65	161	14,530	6 50
160	14,440	6 50	182	17,110	6 00
48	4,410	6 50	69	5,610	5 50
131	12,920	6 80	156	13,440	5 70
162	12,980	6 75	160	15,680	6 55
358	31,710	5 65	187	16,120	5 87

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

74	8,070	4 10	66	9,220	7 40
32	2,700	6 15	65	4,680	5 85

HOGS

On Monday with a very light supply and considerable inquiry, the market was somewhat excited and prices, particularly for the best grades ruled up still higher, prime Philadelphia hogs selling up to 5.40 yesterday and to-day, however, under the influence of increased receipts the market has been a little slow, prices dropped 10@15 cts per cwt, and to-day, although still declining, are that, unless the arrivals should fall off very suddenly, which is not likely, that there will be a still further decline before the close of the week. Quotations to-day may be fairly given at $5.15@5.25 for good to prime Philadelphia and $4@4¼ for prime to extra Yorkers.

Holmes, L & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
105	25,400	4 75	165	24,690	4 65
110	23,050	4 70	67	22,130	5 15
100	24,910	4 75	75	17,550	4 00
61	14,890	5 25	84	9,260	5 10
52	15,260	5 20	97	8,500	5 20
110	25,000	4 75	92	16,250	4 75
31	9,400	5 35	51	13,040	5 10
84	20,810	5 70	83	19,250	4 90
143	24,250	5 00	125	23,600	4 85
99	26,490	5 15	65	8,800	4 90
87	27,250	5 15	75	24,800	5 15
98	24,710	5 40	20	4,780	4 60

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

47	9,870	4 85	55	13,800	5 10
31	4,970	4 80	131	25,120	4 75
26	5,070	4 85	19	3,280	4 90
61	10,440	5 25	31	9,120	4 60
80	16,230	4 85	22	6,100	4 80
84	18,980	4 75	61	14,440	4 70
62	9,960	4 85	65	13,260	4 85
45	10,640	5 12	54	11,410	4 70
112	28,0 0	5 20	114	24,840	4 75
208	36,9 0	4 85	20	6,100	5 25
46	11,260	4 70	6	740	4 00

Haslewood & Blackstock sold:

38	5,940	4 70	26 (rgh)	1,740	3 50
105	23,930	4 70	43	12,650	5 20
3	900	3 50			

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

180	22,150	4 75	64	13,360	4 85
221	47,850	4 90	109	26,850	4 85
16	3,120	5 25	87	16,720	4 75
94	16,9 0	4 75	30	7,650	4 90
41	8,260	4 75	43	8,310	4 90
21	4,080	4 55	158	24,930	4 90

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

179	35,080	4 75	17	26,180	4 80
76	14,420	4 75	17	8,280	5 00
21	7,450	5 10	27	6,940	4 75
21	6,040	4 75	56	10,950	4 25
27	6,110	4 65	42	12,600	5 20

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

Trade in petroleum continues very quiet and there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement. Crude for immediate delivery is reported steady at $3.80@3.85 per bbl—some small sales at $3.82½. Refined—firm but unchanged; 1st half of January, 22¾. No quotations of futures for either crude or refined. It is generally expected that business will be quiet during the next thirty days.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Riverside O W, account T Hackett	160
Nonpareil O W, account T Hackett	234
Peerless O W, account H S Duncan	444
Standard O W, account T Kinz	444
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	394
Oleopolis O W, account W Stewart	74
Standard O W, account W Stewart	444
Total	1,870

OIL SHIPPED East per A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. January 9.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 105 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 630 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil., 612 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 309 bbls refined oil to Warling, King & Co., Phila.

Triumph Oil Works, 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 446 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Logan, Bros & Co., 115 bbls refined oil to Warling, K & Co., Philadelphia.

H W C Twaddle, 55 bbls ref oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Total 2,578 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL from all points on A. V. R. R. east and W. P. R. R., during the week ending January 6, 1872:

From	New York	Philadel.	Colombia.	Baltimore	Other Ports	Total bbls
Parker	4,484 8,317				900	5,301
Scrubgrass				70		70
Foster				1,261		1,261
Egbert				160		160
Franklin		160		79	450	15,040
Total		4,644 8,317		1,679		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 10, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93. Bonds flat; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s 92.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—5-20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes 56f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland 10½@10¾d. Wheat—California 12s 10d; red winter 12s 1d. Flour 20@23s. Barley 3s 3d. Cheese 63s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton strong; sales of 3,000 bales middling upland at 21¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $4@ 4.50; common to fair extra $4.70@5.10; good to choice $5.20@5.45; white wheat western extra $5.50@5.75; St. Louis $5.90@6.50. Rye Flour $4.50@5.25. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky nominal at 92½c. Wheat lower; No 2 spring in store $1.54@1.55. No 1 in store and afloat $1.59@1.60; winter red western $1.58@1.61; amber $1.70@1.75. Rye is unchanged; western 90c. Barley unchanged; Canada West $1.15. Malt quiet, with Canada East held at $1.25. Corn heavy, with new western mixed afloat held at 76@76½c; old 75@75½ in store; 81c afloat. Oats heavy and lower; western and Ohio in store and afloat 54@56c. Eggs firm at 35@37c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande 26@ 28c; California 25@28c. Wool quiet; extra Ohio 68c; pulled 60@65; scoured Texas 40@45c; California 40c; Fall clip 34@35c. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@21¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9@9¾c; refined 13¾@14c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 45@55c. Rice firm at 8¼@8¾. Crude petroleum 18½c; refined 33½c. Pork dull; new mess $14.00@14.50; old $13.00@13.12½; prime $12.25; new prime mess $11.25@14.50. Beef steady; mess $9@11; extra $12@13; hams quiet; $22@24 per bbl for pickled. Lard steady; $10@10¾. Dressed hogs dull; 5½@5¾c. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles inactive. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; Ohio 22@30c; State 22@34c. Cheese quiet; 11@14c.

Milwaukee—Copper manufactured firm; Lake Superior 27¾@28c; Ingot quiet; Scotch $33.50@34.00; American $31@32; Russia sheet 20c; Bolts 22c; Tierce Plate 21@22c; Yellow Metal—American 33c. Nails firm; cut $4.65; clinch $6.15@6.50; horse shoe 10@11c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 10.—Cattle receipts 18 cars, making the usual number for Wednesday; 227 cars same time last week; market active and firm; stock scarce; prices 4@5c higher; sales of 82 Michigan 1,050 to 1,242 lbs, at $5.30; 80 Illinois, 1,060 to 1,242 lbs, at $5.25@5.62½; 291 Indiana 1,050 to 1,250 lbs, at $5.25@5.62½; 291 Missouris, 1,2 0 to 1,514 lbs, at $5.30@5.50; 31 Kentucky, averaging 1,488 lbs, at $5.62½. Sheep—receipts 4,200; market active and firm; prices ¼c better; sales 418 head of Michigan sheep, average 81 lbs, at $5.50; 578 Ohio's, average 87 lbs, at $5.60; 1,030 Indianas, 80 to 102 lbs, at $5.25@5.60; 600 Canada, 116 to 119 lbs, at $5.25@5.87½; 231 Canada lambs, averaging 85 lbs, at $6.00. Hogs—receipts 8,500 head; market quiet; prices nominally unchanged; sales at $4.50@4.80 for common to choice.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The cotton and braid supply exceeds the demand and prices are lower; Stearo Oriental braid is reduced to 25c net, and 6-X silver band to 30c net. Heavy brown sheetings of best makes are held firmly at 13½@14c, and seconds at 12½@ 13c. Prices not established on mouse cottons. The wool clip is nearly exhausted. Bleached muslins steady and in moderate request. Printing cloths firm and in fair request, at 7¾c, white prints fare not yet fully opened, but they are not likely to open below 11@11½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1.36¾@1.37; No. 2 $1.25¾; No. 3 $1.13; rejected $1.03@1.04; seller last half month $1.37@1.37½; seller March $1.36¾. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 mixed 41¾@41¾c; rejected 38½@39c; February 41¾@42c; seller year 42¾@42¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¾c; rejected 29@30c; February 34¾@34¾c. Rye advanced; No. 2 67¾ @68c; rejected 60c. Barley dull and weak; No 2 fall 6 ¾@68c; No 3 40¾@50c. Pork declined at $13.15@13.20; seller February $13.15@13.20; seller March $13.35@13.40. Lard dull and drooping at 8¾c; seller February 8¾c. Green meats in good demand and unchanged. Hogs moderately active, with the range a shade better, at $4.15@4.60; dressed in good demand and firm at yesterday's quotations. Whisky firm at 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Flour dull; superfine $7; double $7.50; treble $8.50. Corn steady at $1.05@1.10. Hay quiet; prime $31; choice $34. Pork in good demand and firmer; mess $14.50. Bacon dull; held at 8½@9c; sales 10@10½c. Lard: tierce 9½@9¾c; keg 10½@ 10¾c. Sugar quiet; inferior 8¾@8¾c; fair to fully fair 9¾@9¾c; prime 10@10¼c. Molasses: inferior 30@32c; common 38@40c; prime 45@ 46c. Whisky 92@93. Coffee unchanged. Cotton quiet; sales 1,100 bales; good ordinary 19¾@19¾c; low middling 20¾@20¾c; middling 20¾@20¾c; receipts 2,511; exports to Liverpool 6,915; Havre 4,212; Antwerp 2,967. New York 322; stock 195,568. Very little doing, for political turmoil restricts business.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Cotton dull; low middling 19½@20c. Flour dull and heavy; $5.35@ 7.00. Wheat steady, at $1.40@1.53. Corn firm, at 42@43c. Rye firm, at 82@85c. Oats firm, at 38@39c. Barley unchanged; No 2 spring 75@85c. Pork quiet and drooping; sales at $13.25; spot $13.37. Bulk meats firm; sales of 5¾ long middles at 6¾c. Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders 6¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Hogs dull and declined, at $4.45@4.60. Receipts 3,700. Whisky firm, at 88c. Green meats quiet and weak; shoulders 4¾; sides 5½c; hams 8@8½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—Bagging steady at 18@18c. Cotton less firm, with middlings held at 20¾c. Flour active and firm; extra family held at $6.50. Grain quiet. Wheat $1.50@1.55. Corn: shelled 40@42c; ear 36@ 38c. Oats 50c for sacked. Rye: prime 58c. Provisions active and firm at yesterday's prices; sales 100 casks sides clear rib at 7½c. Whisky dull at 88@89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat easier; extra white Michigan $1.60; No. 1 white Michigan $1.13; amber Michigan $1.47, closing at $1.46¾; No. 2 red $1.42¾@1.43; No. 3 $1.35. Corn strong; seller January 42¾c; low mixed 42@42½; no grade 41c. Oats steady; No. 1 43c; No. 2 41¾c. Hogs: firm at $5.15.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.50@8.25, and in demand; Ohio $7.25@7.75. Wheat steady; prime State red $1.42@1.46; amber $1.50; white $1.70. Rye 88@90c. Corn firm; yellow 65@66c; mixed western 72@73c. Oats firm; Whisky quiet at 88@89c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 10.—Nothing done in wheat; nominally lower; No 1 red winter $1.48; No 2 $1.39@1.41; No 3 $1.30@1.31. Corn quiet; 45c. Refined petroleum steady; held at 21@21½c in car lots, 23@23½c in small lots; crude firm at $4.00@4.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1.52¾, and No. 2 at $1.42¾, state dull; No 2 $1.39. Corn firm; No. 2 at 41¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 68c. Barley drooping; No. 2 fall 63c. Hogs firm at $4.15@4.90. Pork dull and declined at $12.87.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 10—Wheat unchanged; extra $1.50¾; No. 1 white $1.52¾; amber $1.40 @1.47. Corn firm; No. 2 at 42½@43c. Oats firm; 31@33c. Clover seed in demand at $6.25.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.
Rogers & B., ore	1
Heisman & Co., ore	2
Moorhead & Co., ore	3
W Clark & Co., ore	2
Pittsburgh Co., ore	1
Wilson, G & Co., ore	1
Total	10

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

J Wood Sons & Co	3
Graff, B. & Co., m	14
Schoen & Co., m	1
J W Porter, metal	1
Zug & Co., metal	3
Total	25

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

H Woodside, metal	1
Lewis, O & P, metal	1
Total	2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J W Porter, metal	3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. metal	8
Bryan & C, metal	9
J. Reamer, m	5
Total	32

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 9.—6 bgs nuts, Voigt, M & Co; 3 bbls d apples, Carter, Bros; 5 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 5 bxs h ware, J W Scott & Co; 8 do do, J D Thompson; 6 do glass, Wm Wilson; 3 cases mdse, C P R R; 1 bbl, 1 bx axes, Hubbard L B & Co; 4 g hides, J Cleary & Co; 84 sks corn, F Shields, 21 do do, Campbell & Co; 35 do do, A A Graff & Co; 1 bbl oil, H S A Stewart; 5 kgs butter, Head & M; 1 bbl lard, M W Rankin & Bro; 4 tubs butter, C H Morledge; 2 bags, H Riddle, Sons & Co; 1 car barley, W C Potter; 1 bx lard, J Irwin; 19 sks oats, Arbuthnot & C; 16 do barley, Kell & E; 190 do do, P Dull & Son; 90 tons iron, J W Porter; 142 pcs iron, Lewis, O & P.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 10.—3 cars hams 1 do shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 1 do do, J H Parker; 3 do s iron, Jones & L; 30 cases lard, W B Hays; 34 tcs p bellies, 10 bbls b hams, 6 do tongues, R Owens; 10 hhds liquor, W Miller; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Hussey, Gr & Co; 20 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 63 do do, J O'Brien; 78 green hides, J Caliery & Co; 12 bbls g apples, W H Graff; 10 do flour, Wall, Lang & Co; 50 bbls shingles, Myers & Co; 1 car iron ore, J Wood & Co; 1 do do, Byers & McC; 1 do hay, H Rea Jr; 50 bbls whisky, T B Nevin; 100 do flour, D Wallace; 162 bgs wheat, H Rea Jr; 43 sks rags, House, H & Co; 10 bbls green apples, Voigt, M & Co; 9 cases bills, Hall, G & Co; 20 bbls apples, H J McCracken & Co; 2 cars m iron, Harbaugh, M & Co; 15 doz brooms W Cooper; 20 do do, Hood, Mc & Co; 1 car lime, Dilworth, H & Co; 12 bbls g apples, Voigt, M & Co; 68 bars iron, Lloyd & Black.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS.

The Killing of Wheyland

THE FACTION FIGHT.

Business Suspended.

MARTIAL LAW WANTED.

Press Denunciations.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The statements regarding the killing of Wheyland are contradictory. Captain McCann testified before the coroner's jury, so the *Republican* states, that McCullough acknowledged that he had shot Wheyland in the discharge of his duties as Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The *Republican* says when the evidence closed the jury, accompanied by one of Governor Warmoth's counsel, who had been present all through, adjourned to a room on Common street, where the verdict was agreed upon as follows: That Walter B. Wheyland came to his death at the hands of certain persons at present nameless.

This morning Coroner Criagh promulgated another verdict in the same case, charging McCullough and McCormick with the murder of Wheyland, and Geo. W. Carter with being accessory. The Governor says in consequence of this verdict he sent policemen on Royal street to arrest Carter.

The *Times* says: The most lawless and reprehensive of all the acts yet done during the faction fight now progressing was that which was done this morning in the occupation of Royal street with Metropolitan police, armed with Remington rifles.

The *Bee* says the Federal Government would not only be justified in putting down the administration of Governor Warmoth, but it is bound in duty to cause such a rule to cease as that which he has established in this State. If martial law is justifiable in any conjecture, it is surely so in a crisis like the present.

Governor Warmoth to-day issued another proclamation ordering the Carter faction to desist from further proceedings, and commanding the members to return to their seats in the General Assembly.

The *Picayune*, under the caption of "Suspension of Business," in the course of its comments, says: We are in the midst of our too short annual busy season, during which, if ever, our merchants must accomplish their year's work, in order to meet the year's expenses, yet houses whose sales amount to millions in the very heart of the city are obliged to close their doors against a mob at mid day. There is an incalculable loss suffered by our citizens in this manner.

The application of the Governor for an injunction from the Eighth District Court restraining the Carterites from further action came up this morning, but was postponed till Saturday.

There is no material change in the condition of affairs to-day. Business is dull. Very few ladies were on Canal street. At two o'clock, the hour when it is usually thronged, not twenty could be seen there There was no business done in doors. Men generally were out.

A shooting affair occurred on St. Charles street this afternoon in which two persons, not implicated in the row, were shot, one dangerously.

The *Picayune* proposes martial law. It says: We hear with deep regret that some of our citizens are about to unite in a petition to the federal authorities that military a government and military rule may be substituted for the present executive and Government of Louisiana. They are provoked to this measure by wanton misrule, by systematic persecution, by stupendous extravagance, by multiform acts of oppression, by trading in offices, by sales of votes in the Legislature, by ruinous monopolies, by burdensome taxes, by civic franchises trodden on, deliberate and persistent violation of the sacred right of suffrage, and by all the wicked mockery of free government which we have suffered for the past four years. The provocation is very great, and we fully sympathize in the sentiment as we share in the annoyances of which they complain. But we must warn them against the greater evil which they invoke by the antidote, believing it to be a virulent poison and more lasting in its damaging effects. We want no magistracies in uniforms. We would rather bear years of local misrule than years of military despotism.

The *Times*, under the caption, "How the Legislature is Made Up," says: Mr. Wheyland, of that branch of the Legislature which holds its session on Dryades street, and who was killed on Canal street last night, affords an example of the shameful abuses of the election and registration laws by the constituted authorities. He was sent to the remote parish of Sabine, in this State, a few days before the registration of the votes of the parish, as a registrar, and though a perfect stranger to the people of the parish, and it was proved by a double majority that though nearly all the votes of the parish were given to Mr. Smart, one of the oldest citizens of the parish, Wheyland was returned as the representative of Sabine, and all the influence of the administration was employed successfully to keep him in his seat. It was in vain that Mr. Smart brought to this city and exhibited to the Legislature the evidence in the form of affidavits of the voters themselves that at least four-fifths of them voted for Smart. Wheyland was of the same class as Carr and Dewees, and because he was vered, the powers that be must be seated in the House, whether elected or not. At the time of his return we called attention to the outrage of admitting him as a member, but were laughed at for the impotency of our protest. Three-fourths of the members of the House which Governor Warmoth claims to be the legal Legislature of Louisiana, owe their seats to this shameful interposition, and despite conduct of unscrupulous party politicians, who were sent to various parishes as registrars with express or implied instructions to return themselves to the Legislature, regardless of the votes of the people, in order to fill the Assembly with the friends and supporters of the State administration

A committee from the Committee of Fifty-one called on Governor Warmoth and asked him to appoint a committee to meet a committee from the Carter faction, for the purpose of settling all questions of difference. The Governor replied that he could hold no communication with Geo. W. Carter, whom he regarded as a fugitive from justice. The Governor stated that all absent members of the House would be gladly welcomed back.

FROM ABROAD.

A LETTER from Vitry-le-Francais states that Gen. Frossard, who recently visited that place for the marriage of his son, was grossly insulted by part of the population, who not only hooted him, but when his carriage arrived in front of the market smashed the windows of the vehicle with stones.

MAKING dwarfs and beggars is a common thing in China. For the first, children are put into heavy porcelain vases where they have to remain, so that it is impossible for them to grow any larger than the interior of their prison, while the latter voluntarily submit to having their eyes taken out or their limbs broken in order to excite public commiseration.

THE best woman's rights item we have seen comes from France. A very beautiful lady of the Di. Vernon type, living in Boulogne, sent a challenge to the publisher of a humorous journal, who had "twice concerned himself with her private affairs." A formal acceptance of the duel was returned, the choice of arms was waived, but a decided preference for those of the lady herself was expressed. Reconciliation followed, and the wedding trip is to the United States.

"THE Empress Eugenie," says the *Gaulois*, "arrived at Cadiz on December 11, and left immediately for Gibraltar. The afternoon before her departure from Madrid she received a present from King Amadeus, accompanied by the Queen. She immediately returned it, and remained an hour and a half at the Palace. His Majesty was at the door when she arrived, and on her departure conducted her to the carriage with his head uncovered. More than a thousand members of the Spanish aristocracy were at the station to salute Her Majesty on leaving. During her stay in the Spanish capital she lived very retired. However, twice a week she received the visits of the higher classes, who eagerly showed their sympathy for the illustrious exile. Her Majesty is accompanied in her journey by Mme. Lamoline, the Duke de Bassano, the Duke de Huescam and Count de la Nava del Tajo."

—The dwelling and tannery of M. D. Gardner of Mohicanville, Ashland county, Ohio, valued at $15,000, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Insured for $9,000.

MELANGE.

GEO. H. BOKER, Minister to Turkey, left Philadelphia on Tuesday for his new residence.

THE Boston *Post* says: Two Indianians fired a salute from an old piece of rotten iron about twelve hours before their funeral.

THERE is a probability of war between Russia and Japan, on account of the seizure of the island of Saghallen by the former power.

MR. COOLEY AND MISS KENNEY began the new year aright by getting married, at Lyman, N. H., at a quarter past twelve last Monday morning.

THE politicians of Atlanta are clever. One party got up a ballot box with a movable bottom and magnanimously allowed the other to keep the key.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., is about to receive a handsome ebony cabinet containing a collection of the choicest art pottery, from his admirers in the Staffordshire Potteries.

THE famous Professor Pepper, so well known to all visitors to the Royal Polytechnic Institute, London, has resigned his position in connection with that establishment.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, on visiting Paris, the other day was greatly astonished to find the myrmidons of the Thiers Government watching him as an emissary of the Commune.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* says: Since the exposure of the Tammany frauds in New York, a large number of Smiths from Gothms have been registered at the Canadian hotels.

ST. LOUIS's progress last year in commerce, manufactures and business, is shown by statistics to have been really immense. Over $5,000,000 were expended in the erection of new buildings.

"ELI PERKINS," of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, will hereafter conduct the Club Room in the *Galaxy*, which is beginning to be looked upon as the Westminster Abbey of American humorists.

THE Montrose, Pa., *Democrat* announces that "three hundred millions of Democrats will, at the next election, rebuke the corruption of Grant." Up to their old game, stuffing the ballot box.

MR. MAGLOVE, of Patterson, New Jersey, who was pained to learn that his wife had deserted him, was rendered inconsolable when he found that she had also taken $160 of his money with her.

ROCHEFORT'S occupation at Fort Bayard is that of writing the history of Napoleon III. The title of the book will, of course, be cuttingly insolent; it is, in fact, Histoire du Bas Empire; ou, les Adventures de Robert Macaire."

PRESIDENT THIERS, it is said, has set his heart on spending the winter at the Palace of the Elysee, Paris, but, so far, has not been able to do so, as he has pledged himself to reside wherever the Assembly holds its sittings.

THE University of Cambridge, England, has chosen the following for the subject of its Latin ode at the next examination. The poem is not to exceed thirty stanzas *Populous Americanus cum Britanus vinculo pacis et amicitiae conjunctus.*

ANNIE LORD, the daughter of a bathing attendant at Lymouth, England, received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a lady who, last August, was swept out to sea, and was brought insensible to shore by her rescuer.

SEVERAL elephants were recently lowered into a ship's hold at Calcutta, greatly to their trepidation. All shed tears, and one delicate female elephant actually fainted, and was revived by a couple of dozen fans and a hogshead or two of water.

SECRETARY ROBESON has impressed a western college with his fitness for a place at the head of its faculty; for on the strength of his Cadet order, expelling the the hazers of the Naval Academy, it invites him to the Presidency when he returns from his present place.

THE New York *Commercial* says: "Of all the dirty looking 'jolly tars that ever landed at this port, those of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia are about the dirtiest. They are so to that degree that it would be an unpardonable barbarity to wash them, while the cold weather lasts."

ROME has lately had some difficulty in the choice of a Mayor. Among the others named was the Marquis Gavotti, whose wife is an American. But the Marquis declined, and so Americans in Rome failed to have a countrywoman of theirs in the person of the wife of the Commendatore of Rome.

THE Queen of Prussia has invited the English Laureate, Tennyson, to visit Berlin. The Queen Augusta is said to be the most intelligent sovereign in Europe, more of a diplomat than her husband, and not an equal match for the Premier, whom she has frequently conquered in political intrigue.

IT is said that the Empress Eugenie endeavors to bring back reminiscences of her former rule over the world of fashion by occasionally superintending a little millinery establishment at Chiselhurst. The dethroned lady's taste has not abandoned her, and and the milliner now numbers among her customers all the grand dames of her neighborhood.

COL. CHILL W. HAZZARD, editor of the *Valley Republican*, Monongahela City, Pa., was married yesterday morning, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, to Miss Mary B. Goff, formerly of Erie. Quite a number of the Colonel's military friends of the old Pennsylvania Reserve Corps graced the occasion and accompanied the bridal party to the New York depot.

A DEMURE-LOOKING chap hailed a charcoal peddler with the querry, "Have you charcoal in your wagon?" "Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses. "That's right," observed the demure chap, with an approving nod; "always tell the truth and people will respect you!" and he hurried on, much to the regret of the peddler, who was getting out of the wagon to look for a brick.—*Danbury News.*

THE Chicago *Evening Post* says: The popular superstition that to spill the salt is unfortunate, originated in a picture of the Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, wherein Judas Iscariot is represented as overturning the salt cellar. Which seems to give the *Post*, *Tribune* a fine chance to come back at the *World* and call its editors Judases, for trying to oversset the salt sellers of Onondaga.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Bloggs recently assured a visiting friend from abroad that one of the figures on the Davidson fountain is a man with a fuel bucket, praying for a coal-boat rise, after having set fire to his house to save his family from freezing. Bloggs added that there was to have been another figure, representing a coal-dealer charging fifty cents a bushel, but the artist at Munich couldn't get enough brass.

THE suggestion is made by the Bureau of Agriculture that the salt wells of this country will be found on examination to contain potash, and that an important industry may be created by manufacturing that substance in a condition fitted for agricultural and chemical purposes. Such a manufacture has grown up within a few years at the Stassfurt salt works in Germany, the amount produced in 1870 being 30,000 tons of the muriate.

AN ingenius Yankee was before the Postmaster General the other day with a postage stamp which had on its adhesive side a taste of choice candy. One sort had chocolate, another orange, a third lemon, and so through the list of popular sweetmeats. The inventor urged increased sales and waste that would come from this improvement. The Postmaster General reserved his decision as to the advisability of the improvement buying out the confectionary business.

OFFICIAL dispatches show that cattle are stolen in Texas by armed parties coming from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and that General Cortina, in command of the Mexican troops on the frontier, makes no attempt to prevent the robberies. The native authorities at Fort Brown say that from the scarcity of troops on the line, and the nature of the country bordering on the river, it is almost impossible to capture the bands, unless they are caught in the act of crossing.

SAYS the Philadelphia *City Item*: "For twenty years Mr. McMichael replied to the "Toast to the Press." He was succeeded by Colonel Wallace, who held the office for ten years. Colonel Fitzgerald succeeded for five years. The place was vacant for a year. Colonel Biddle fills it now most acceptably. The duties are arduous, and the distinguished editor of the *Age* is not robust. Only a tremendous eater and drinker, a constitution of iron, and the stomach of an ostrich, will do."

FATHER HYACINTHE wrote from Munich, under recent date, to an American friend in Paris: "Toward the end of the month I shall leave this city, where I have enjoyed the only consolation to which I am accessible in the unexampled trials of the Catholic Church. I have found here what does not exist in France, a powerful centre of orthodox opposition and of Catholic reform—men in sufficient numbers, men of learning and earnest convictions, resolved to accept no longer the yoke growing even more and more arbitrary and heavy, which is imposed upon their consciences in the name of the Church. As full of anxiety as you saw me in New York, two years ago, so full of hope and courage will you find me to-day."

HOME NEWS.

Bank Elections.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.—Robert Dickson, James M. Taylor, Jacob Ahl, Wm. Smith, W. Brickell, C. H. Armstrong, Edwin Miles, W. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Graver, F. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig.

ARTISAN'S DEPOSIT BANK.—Wm. H. Smith, James P. Barr, Geo. W. Cass, John Dunlap, James H. Parker, F. M. Hutchinson, James McGinnis, W. H. Mechling, Columbus West.

Copartnership.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Real Estate and Broker business, strictly commission, to be known under the firm name of Cole & Irwin. Office over the Third National Bank, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

W. C. COLE,
WM. H. IRWIN.

An Officer Chained.

This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, Lieutenant Samuel Hager, of the Third Police District, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial, in the form of a fine gold watch chain, valued at seventy-five dollars, from the officers under his charge, and a number of the citizens of the old Fifth and Ninth wards. The presentation took place at the Rush House, and was made by officer James Wagner in a few appropriate remarks, which were fittingly responded to by Lieutenant Hager.

A Grand Clearance Sale.

Even those who have crowded themselves into the popular establishment of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Feichsman, No. 76 Market street, and are now doing a rushing trade with prices at which millinery and fancy goods have been sold, will hardly be able to realize the fact that the inauguration of their unbonna fide clearance sale, and have reduced goods to the very lowest notch. For instance, ladies and children's hats and bonnets can be purchased at 10, 20, 25, 37 or 50 cents. Hamburg Embroideries at 8, 12½, 15 or 20 cents per yard; white goods at less than half cost, and all other goods at the same low rates.

Saloon Keepers' Lever.

The License Board was in session yesterday morning, when the following cases on the twenty-fourth list were heard and granted:

Pittsburgh—Gustave Mark, Second ward; Neal Blaney, Fourth ward; Richard Moore and Andrew Flynn, Sixth ward; John J. O'Donnell, Peter Conrad, Charles Nahmacher, Fourteenth ward; George Kingsland, Fifteenth ward; Peter McGirk and Patrick Whalen, Twenty-first ward. Allegheny—John Schulthies, Third ward; Frank Glotz, Ninth ward. Borroughs—Peter Riley, G. Kauffman, East Birmingham. Joseph Krauss, Ormsby. George Hoffman, Mifflin township.

The following applications were refused: Henry Behring, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Derr, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Mc-Elheneey, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Schiffer, Ormsby borough.

Police Officer Shot.

A short time since an information was made before Alderman Neelie, charging a man named Leo Saddle with a misdemeanor of some sort, and a warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Johnson Poland, of the magistrate's force. The officer failed to obtain an interview with his man until yesterday, when Saddler was discovering work on the railway where he will deliver his lecture entitled "Roughing It," at Liberty Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. To predict for him a cordial reception from an overflowing house, is but to give utterance to the confident expectation of all who are acquainted with the immense popularity to which Mark Twain has attained as an interpreter of refined humor, and it will therefore behoove those who desire good seats to be at the hall betimes this evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Mons. and Madame Senvah, the celebrated gymnasts, with Manager Lingard's excellent company, to entertain full houses at this place nightly.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The attendance drawn by the many attractions that are clustered each night in the lofty hall is surely filling the coffers of the treasury for the benefit of the Orphans. This is as it should be. Go to-night.

LINGARD HALL.—GALLERY.—As before announced, this is positively the last week that it will remain on exhibition.

A BOOTLESS HUNT.

How a Special Detective Worked for Nothing and Paid His Own Expenses.

A short time since a man named Peter Rishner made an information before Mayor Callow, charging one Silas Billow with the larceny of a gold watch and $25. Rishner was reason to believe that Billow had migrated from the city, taking with him the fowling piece and rifle he, as rightful owner, desired to have the requisite authority to recover, in case the thief could be found. The Mayor made out a warrant for the arrest of the alleged thief of a gun, placed it in the hands of the complainant, and constituted him a special police officer for the purpose of hunting up his own property, and bringing to justice the man against whom he had made the complaint. Thus armed with the formidable document, and equipped with the authority which the swearing in process had conferred, Peter started on a protracted hunt for the perpetrator of this "dowl" crime. His investigations carried him into the precincts of Allegheny, where he was rewarded by a sight of the game in search of which he had come so far. But alas! the bird of prey had disposed of stolen property somewhere, and our hunter was obliged to content himself with returning and delivering the captive into the custody of Mayor Callow. This satisfaction Mr. Rishner was allowed to place upon the credit side of his books, while over against it, appeared with a debit of seventy-five cents, the cost of the gun, $25; expenses of hunt to Cumberland county $40; total, $65—balance in favor of Billows had a hearing before Mayor Callow, who, in default of $500 bail, yesterday committed him to jail to answer the charge of larceny.

Mr. Rishner certainly makes a competent and successful detective, and did time in Pittsburgh instead of Allenghenv, we should be glad to commend his case to the favorable consideration of Mayor Blackmore, the latter numbers, men of learning and earnest convictions, resolved to accept no longer the yoke growing even more and more arbitrary and heavy, which is imposed upon their consciences in the name of the Church. As full of anxiety as you saw me in New York, two years ago, so full of hope and courage will you find me to-day."

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A very good house received Mr. Adams' impersonation of the "Sculptor's Dream, or the Marble Heart," at the new Opera House last evening. We are pleased to notice the acknowledgment by our theatre-goers of the general favoritism that Mr. Adams is held in by Pittsburghers. The cast is well distributed, and the characters in the play will be given To-night "Narcisse, or the Juggler of Paris."

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"On Hand," with Mr. Thompson in his specialities, continues to draw fair houses upon each representation. The numbers in attendance last evening was the best house of the week. The play seems to be very individually Thompson, and he alone possesses the only tact of interpret, not giving the excellent company of Manager Beamer an opportunity of a display act, with the exception of Mrs. Meek and Miss Nellie Jones. Mr. Meeker and Mr. Gilbert. The plot is one purely sensational, and carries very little if any weight morally. The same bill again to-night.

MARK TWAIN.—The admirers of the quaint humor and mirth-provoking drollery of this popular lecturer and writer—and their name is legion—will scarcely need reminding that he will deliver his lecture entitled "Roughing It," at Liberty Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. To predict for him a cordial reception from an overflowing house, is but to give utterance to the confident expectation of all who are acquainted with the immense popularity to which Mark Twain has attained as an interpreter of refined humor, and it will therefore behoove those who desire good seats to be at the hall betimes this evening.

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The young gentleman who created such a sensation last evening at the Opera with that elegant suit of broadcloth which outshone all others, obtained it at Uring, Follansbee & Co's. south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Miss Lee A. Starr at Templar Fair Thursday evening.

DIXMONT.

Annual Meeting of Contributors—The Financial Condition of the Institution—The Work it is Accomplishing—The Soldiers' Home Converted into a City Hospital—The Superintendent's Report.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (Dixmont) was held yesterday. The number in attendance was larger than usual.

John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, called the meeting to order, and at his suggestion Mr. Harvey Childs, one of the original contributors, was called to the chair, when Mr. Harper proceeded to read the annual report of the Managers to the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, from which it appeared that the number of patients at 1st December, 1870, was 461. 258 have been since admitted, making in all, 659 under treatment during the year; of these 204 have been discharged or died, leaving 455 in the Hospital on 1st December, 1871. Of those discharged 78 were restored, 48 improved and 25 unimproved. The general health was good. The report sketched briefly the work done on the buildings and grounds and the general operations and changes of the year. It is written in that compact and clear style for which Mr. Harper is distinguished.

Mr. John A. Harper, Treasurer, then read his report on the financial condition of the institution, showing the receipts into the treasury from all sources during the year ending 1st December, 1871, to amount to $118,420 25, and the expenditures for all purposes amounted to $116,870.75, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,610.50. This is a very small balance to begin the new year with, but as only the first installment of the State appropriations for 1871 has been received, the condition of the treasury of the nospital is in a sound and safe condition. H. Miller, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, read the annual report of the operations of the Committee, showing among other items, the general expenses of the year to be $52,571, exclusive of salaries and wages, which amounted to $28,826 70. This committee made regular monthly visits to the hospital, and gave careful oversight to all expenditures.

Mr. P. H. Miller, of the Finance Committee, read the report of that committee, corroborating in its financial aspects the figures given in the previous reports. From this report we learn that the corporation received during the year contributions as follows:

From R. Miller, Jr.	$ 300
From C. H. Young	1,000
From F. R. Brunot	900
From John R. Jackson	1,000
From John Moorhead	1,000
As legatee of Nancy Mitchell	100
	$4,700

And the Trust funds held by the corporation are:

The Brewer Fuel Fund	$25,400
The Crawford Fuel Fund	10,000
	$35,400

Mr. Geo. A. Berry, from the Committee to audit the Fuel Fund, certified to the correctness of that account as reported by the Treasurer.

John Harper, Esq., then, in the absence of Mr. Cooper, read the report of the Joint Committee on the "Soldiers' Home" and "Western Pennsylvania Hospital," which, being now approved by this meeting, consummates the union of the two institutions, and establishes a city or general hospital within the city. The funds now held in trust are to be transferred to the Hospital, the soldiers to be provided for, and the Home to bave a large representation in the management of the united institutions.

These several reports were fo lowed by the report of Dr. A. Ray, Superintendent of the Asylum. This report was very lengthy, and abounds in interesting details of important statistics of insanity. It is written with the Doctor's accustomed clearness, and evinces his large experience, close observation and scientific research. We dare not make it less of feet or value by extracts or commentary. It was ordered to be printed in pamphlet, and will be widely circulated. Every one will richly repay the legislator, political economist or philanthropist for careful perusal and study. When printed we will glean from it some of its curious statistics for our readers who may read it in the full report. It is alike creditable to the head, heart and erudition of the author.

The term for which the following gentlemen had been elected having expired, they were unanimously re-elected managers of the institution, viz.: J. J. Bennett, Robert Bruce, Richard E. Breed, James M. Cooper, James Park, Jr., and Hon. H. W. Williams, when, after some unimportant routine business, the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

John Hood was indicted on two charges of larceny. On the first charge defendant was acquitted by the jury. On the other charge he entered a plea *nolle contendre*, and he was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Daniel Swaney, of Finley township, entered pleas of guilty to three charges of illegal liquor selling. On one indictment he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail. Sentence was suspended on the other two indictments.

Alexandria Swadey, of Findley township, plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

John McGarvey was indicted for the larceny of a watch, valued at $25, from Peter Hoffman, and recovered her as a servant. The larceny of a quantity of underclothing, and a piece of black silk, valued at five dollars. Chief of Police Irving arrested the girl, and she was committed for a hearing this morning at ten o'clock.

An Italian girl named Vicky Sinigo, aged about fourteen years, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing a quantity of female wearing apparel from the house of Lizzie Leslie, on Pike street. The girl will probably be sent to the House of Refuge today.

Eliza Johnson made information before Alderman Carse charging Eliza Purcell with keeping a disorderly house of ill repute. The accused was arrested by officer Bell, and gave bail for a hearing.

Nine common cases were disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday.

Alderman Christ of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, has been engaged for several days in hearing the illegal liquor cases brought before him. Several of the saloon keepers have waived hearings and paid their fines; a few have been discharged, and a number are yet to be heard. The evidence has been taken in the Ward School House, as the former was not sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the persons in attendance.

Officer Gibson, of the Mayor's police force, yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against two wholesale liquor dealers—Adam Weber, of Wood street, and F. X. Raible, of Penn street —charging them with retailing liquor without a license and selling to minors. One of the boys to whom it is alleged liquor has been sold, but that thirteen years of age. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Weber and Raible.

Mayor Callow yesterday committed Silas Billow for trial, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Peter Rishner.

Woman's Rights by Miss Lee A. Starr, of Wyoming Territory, at Templar Fair, on Thursday evening.

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

Woman's Rights Lecture on Thursday evening at Templar Fair.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The same cases engage the attention of this Court yesterday, that of Schenley vs. Bracken in Judge Kirkpatrick's branch, and Downer vs. Brown in Judge Hampton's.

Trial List for To-day.

27. Nixon vs. Okely.
31. Lorenzo vs. Sherer.
42. Boucher vs. Finethwait.
44. Marvin vs. East Deer Township Scoool Board.
52. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Brewing.
53. Same vs. Gerber.
54. Same vs. Ross.
55. Same vs. Dierstein.

The Education of Children.

EDITORS GAZETTE: At such a time of life as parents are about to send their children into the world, they may well tremble for their safety. The moral man feels this; the unscrupulous, learn to hold in contempt and disregard. The first, being an upright citizen, carries with him the dignity the State appreciates. The other being has nothing that attaches him to the commonwealth, and he looks upon himself as a wandering, dishonored medium of ingrained viciousness. A father tries to make his children love him and obey him because he feels that it is for their affections. The unwise parent crushes the heart of his offspring by his brutal action, and covers with cold and dreary desolation all the faculties of the brain. The first man treats the tender plant with the delicate fingers of studied love. Why should he not, when he knows the value of that precious soul? The other being barren of all affection for the spiritual qualities, finds no delight in a holy impulse or cast a dream beyond "this muddy vesture of decay."

It often happens that the children turn out badly, and it is frequently the case that the wrong doing may be laid at the door of the parent. A father may be a drunkard, and yet in another sense he may be cruel. He may not wish for anything but the happiness of the child; he may, through lack of knowledge of that child's nature, be unable to render his house happy. He does not do so much from an unwillingness to give, as from an unconquerable neglect to acquire. The peculiarities of the child require a particular line of study on the part of the father, which he has not moral courage to undertake. He is set in his ways, as the saying is, and this is often an attendant on advanced life. Goethe remarked that instead of improving after a certain period, a person commonly the case that a man is subject to a retrograde movement. This is time. The boy is often no more a perfect man than a perfect judge from one standpoint—the boy from another. You will scarcely find a school boy that does not dream of adopting a different profession from that of the father. Youth is too superficial to know what its nature really is, and feeling compelled to conform to the world's opinions, it takes up with a mild relish food too highly seasoned for its physical and mental aptitudes, and discovers in after life that it made a mistake under haste which it would not have done had more time been allowed for careful consideration. Rule accounts for much of the sighing and discontent found in the world. The boy with a keen love for money will soon clutch at this phantom. If he misses it he will try again, he will encourage every thought that feeds and dream over every action that might aid him in the grand dream of this life. He is in danger. The father may have been honest, but the father started from a different point, he moved slowly where the boy dashes, he thought where the boy exults. The father loved the boy, but the sad events of youth are often burned in the flames of folly. We hear so much about mere success that its very influence has penetrated all ranks of society. The boy is carried off his feet before he has time to know what he really is fitted for. Hence the poor strafts in every profession. Many a boy carries a burthen in school for which he is mentally unfit. The bad effect comes in after life. The exhaustion occurs where there is no remedy to be found. JOMN K. HOLMES.

Holiday Sale.

Entire magnificent stock of Dry Goods to be closed out regardless of cost.

Silk Velvets,
Rich Poplins,
Beautiful Plaids,
Rogilets Waterproofs.
Black Peeks,
Blanket shawls,
Velveteens, &c.
Secure a bargain.

JAMES B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 52 Sixth street.

S.T.T.H.

Miss Lee A. Starr on Woman's Rights, at Templar Fair on Thursday evening.

Go and hear Miss Lee A. Starr on Woman's Rights, at Templar Fair, on Thursday evening.

BREVITIES.

MUD.

SLUSH.

FLOATING Ice.

SLIPPERY sidewalks.

THE oil business is flat.

THE Columbia Oil Company hold their annual election to-day.

CHOLERA MORBUS and diarrhoea prevail to a considerable extent in the city.

MANY of our churches will continue their nightly meetings beyond the present week.

TWO convicts named Charles Croft and Wm. Oliver were taken from jail to the Penitentiary yesterday.

THERE has been quite a falling off in the receipts at the Mayor's office, from fines, &c., since the first of December.

MR. HOLE, who has hitherto held the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Castle Shannon Railroad, has resigned. Josiah Beamer, Esq., is his successor.

THE noonday prayer meetings at the Y. M. C. A. rooms are uncommonly well attended this week, and the interest seems to be growing as the week advances.

THE engineers of the Water Commission are busily engaged making the surveys of the amount of land needed upon which to erect the new Water Works building.

THE address of Mr. Samuel Blair, of this city, is desired by a relative residing in Philadelphia, who has written to Mayor Brush for the coveted information.

THE body of John Roer, who was killed at Painter's Mill on Monday, was buried at the expense of his fellow workmen. The jury of inquest of the Coroner's jury was accidental death.

THE LINCOLN CLUB rejected a ten gallon keg of whisky, which was presented them for the Lincoln Session. Wise and sensible club. All excursions are more pleasant where the wine is missing.

THE Rev. John G. Brown, who receatly severed his connection with the Third U. P. Church, of this city, as its pastor, continues to preach to the saints of this city and vicinity, through the interpretation of Miss Woodside.

IT was reported last night that a fire had occurred at Beck's Run, seven miles from the city, at about seven o'clock last evening. The rumor states that a row of frame tenement houses, at Watson's Coal Works, were destroyed.

THE Baltimore express east on the P. W. & B. R., met with an accident at Bigley's siding yesterday morning through the breaking of a wheel, by which the baggage-car was thrown from the track. Fortunately no one was injured.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the City Insurance Company, held January 10th, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected as officers, to serve during the ensuing year: Robert J. Anderson, President; Capt. R. J. Grace, Vice President and General Agent; Wilson Cunningham, Treasurer, and John R. Gloninger, Secretary.

THE election, which was held in Sharpsburg borough offices, on Tuesday, resulted as follows: J. Raum was elected burgess without opposition. For council, the successful candidates were George Brawdy, A. Kelly, A. McNamara, William Cleary, Peter Prager and T. H. Gibson. Thomas McGivern was elected assessor, and H. J. McGivern constable.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge was held yesterday, at the office of the institution, on Fourth avenue. After the transaction of some routine business the following officers of the institution were elected: Superintendent, Rev. R. N. Avery; Assistant Superintendent, J. G. McElhaney; Physicians, Wm. H. Daly, M. D.; Clerk of Executive Committee, Alex. D. Ross; Matron, Miss Belle McCoy.

WE have been shown the front and side elevation of a new building in the process of erection by the City Bank, on the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, something of the style of the First National Bank building, and a perfect model of beauty and neatness. It will adorn the street. Work will be resumed as soon as the frost disappears, and the building will be ready for occupancy about the middle of April.

ABOUT ten o'clock yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred at the National Oil Refinery, owned by the National Refinery and Storing Company, and located this side of the bridge. The safety valve of one of the stills was blown off with a loud explosion, and the gas escaping from the still, ignited and set fire to the frame work surrounding it. The flames, however, were very soon extinguished, and the damage done to the property was very slight. The foreman of the works, Thos. Dresken, was quite severely burned about the face and hands by the burning gas, but was not dangerously injured.

ELSEWHERE we notice the progress of the suits brought by W. B. Rose, Esq., before Alderman Christ, against the saloon keepers of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, for illegal liquor selling. Yesterday Lewis Hunter, who keeps a saloon on Franklin street, pleaded guilty to four charges, and paid his fine of $200 and costs; John Wise would like to have on seven charges; Fred. Goldman, who had been charged with keeping a gambling house and selling liquor on Sunday, paid his fine of fifty dollars and costs on the latter charge, while the former was not substantiated by proper evidence; and Jacob Denig entered a plea of guilty, and paid his fine of fifty dollars, with the usual costs.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary Megraw appeared at the Mayor's office, and made an information charging Jennie Thompson, who she the fact that the business will be carried on as heretofore. Mr. A. MUNSON, of MUNSON & CO., the experienced and Popular Cutter, has kindly consented to remain with the firm, and will be happy to see his old friends at the old place. Our stock in trade has been largely increased by a new supply of Cassimeres, Coatings and Trimming goods, and we have no doubt that we shall be able to please all who favor us with a call. au25-72

NEW WINTER GOODS.

A splendid stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Just received by HENRY MEYER,
no